THE

SECOND PART

OF THE

Present State

OF

ENGLAND.

Together with Divers

REFLECTIONS

UPON

The Ancient State thereof.

By *EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE*,
Doctor of Laws

The Seventeenth Edition, with several Additions, and very many Alterations.

In Magnis voluisse sat est ——

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TO THEIR

Moſt Excellent Majeſties,

WILLIAM III. and *MARY* II.

OF

Great Britain, France and *Ireland*,

KING and QUEEN,

Defenders of the Truly Ancient Catholick and Apoſtolick Faith.

This Seventeenth Impreſſion of THE PRESENT STATE *of* ENGLAND, *is moſt Humbly Offered.*

By EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE,

Doctor of Laws.

TO THE
READER.

IN a former ſmall Treatiſe, Intituled, The Preſent State of England, *The Author having given a ſuccinct Account of the* Government *in* General, *as it is* Monarchical; *and therein of the* King, Queen, Princes, *and* Princeſſes *of the* Blood; *of the* Great Officers *of the* Crown; *of the* King's, Queen Conſort, and Queen Dowager's *Courts*; *of the Three States of* England, Clergy, Nobility, *and* Commons, *and of divers other Remarkables.*

In this Second Part *of the* Preſent State *of* England, *he hath endeavoured to deſcribe, with the like Brevity, the* Particular Government *of* England, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, *and* Military: *The ſeveral Courts of* Juſtice, *the Offices and Officers belonging thereunto; and (for the ſake of Foreigners) to exhibite a particular Deſcription of*

the Famous City of London, *of the Two Renowned Universities*, &c.

In erecting such a Spacious and Various Edifice, the Spectator, at first View, will hardly conceive how much pains was bestowed in digging the Foundation, in raising Scaffolds, in finding, conveying, and fitting Materials, in contriving the Architecture, *in removing the Rubbish*, &c. *Other* Builders *consult only their own Brains, and the Dead, (that is, Books) whereunto access may be had at all Hours: But in this* Work, *the Living, and the choicest among them, were to be advised with; whereof some were far distant, others seldom at leisure, some unwilling to communicate their Knowledge, others not at all affable.*

However, if the Reader, *reaping in few Hours, the Fruits of many Months Labour, shall receive any Content, the Author will not only be satisfied for this, but encouraged for another like Enterprize.*

ANGLIÆ

ANGLIÆ NOTITIA:

OR, THE PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND.

The Second Part.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of England *in particular; and First, of the King's Most Honourable* Privy-Council.

THE Government of *England* in particular, is either *Eccleſiaſtical*, *Civil*, or *Military*, wherein the King is Supreme Governour in all Cauſes, and over all Perſons; from him is derived all Authority and Juriſdiction. He is *quaſi intellectus Agens*, *Forma formarum*, *vel potius Mundi Anglici Deus*; and the *Primum Mobile* thereof, from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reve-

rend Assembly, called *Concilium secretum, privatum, vel continuum Regis Concilium*, which is a Court of such Antiquity and Honour, that it may be said to be higher than the highest Court of *England* (as the Parliament is usually called); for our Parliaments are not only much younger, but also may truly be said to be the Productions of the King's Privy-Council, as appears by the Words of the Writ for summoning of a Parliament. This is the highest Watch-Tower of the Nation, wherein the King, with all his good Sentinels, and Watchmen about him, takes a careful Survey of all his Dominions, and sometimes of all the Dominions of the World, as any of them have any Relation to his; where he consults and contrives how to protect his numberless Subjects, not only from Injuries amongst themselves, but from the Wrongs and Violencies of all other Nations; where he doth consult and watch for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Profit, and Peace of all his People.

Before the latter end of *Henry* the Third, *Quod provisum fuit per Regem & Concilium suum privatum, sigilloque Regis confirmatum, procul dubio Legis vigorem habuit*, saith *Spelman*.

The primitive and ordinary way of Government in *England*, was by the King and his Privy-Council, and all our *Kings* have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great Importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Presidents; and the Judges of *England*, in some difficult Cases, were not wont to give Judgment, until they had first consulted the King, or his Privy-Council. Moreover, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oft-times transmitted Matters of high Moment to the King and his Privy-Council, as by long Experience and Wisdom, better able to judge of, and by Secrecy and Expedition, better able to transact some State-Affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present the King and his Privy-Council take Cognisance of few Matters, that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Justice; but only, as aforesaid, consult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not medling with Matters that concern Freeholds, but Matters of Appeal, and sudden Emergencies.

The

The Lords of the Privy-Council are, as it were, a part of the *King*, incorporate with him and his Cares, bearing upon their Shoulders that great weight, that otherwise would lie wholly upon his Majesty; wherefore of such high Value and Esteem they have always been, that if a man did but strike in the House of a Privy-Counsellor, or elsewhere in his Presence, he was grievously fined for the same; and to conspire the Death of any of them, was made Felony, in any of the *King*'s Servants, within the *Checque-Roll*, and to kill one of them was High-Treason.

A Privy-Counsellor, though but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The Substance of their Oath, is, That they shall, according to their Power and Discretion, truly, justly, and evenly counsel and advise the *King*, in all matters to be treated in his Majesties Council; That they shall keep secret the *King*'s Counsel, *&c.*

By force of this Oath, and the Custom of the *Kingdom* of *England*, a Privy-Counsellor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the *King* that makes him, nor so long, unless the *King* pleaseth.

There have been usually a Lord President of the *King*'s Privy-Council; a Dignity of so high a Repute, that by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth, he is to take place in publick, next to the Lord High Treasurer of *England:* His Office was to speak first to Business, to report to his Majesty the Passages and State of Businesses transacted at Council Table. He that is now Lord President of the *King*'s Privy-Council, is *Thomas* Marquis of *Carmarthen*.

To his Privy-Counsellors, the *King* of *England* may declare, or conceal from them, whatsoever he alone judgeth fit and expedient, *quâ in re* (saith the Excellent Sir *Thomas Smith*) *absolutissimum est hoc Regnum Angliæ & Venetorum Ducatu, aut Lacedæmoniorum Principatu.*

The *King*, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, doth publish Proclamations, binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute, or Common-Law.

In Cases where the publick Peace, Honour, or Profit of the *Kingdom*, may be endangered for want of speedy Redress, there the King with his Privy-Council, usually make use of an absolute Power, if need be.

The Members of this most Honourable Council, are such, as his own free Will, and meer Motion, shall please to chuse, and are commonly Men of the highest Rank, Eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, *&c.* And because there are few Cases of Moment so Temporal, but that they may some way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore according to the general Rules of Policy and Government, which God himself ordained amongst his chosen People the *Jews*, the Privy-Council (as well as the great Council of Parliament) is composed of Spiritual, as well as Temporal Persons, some of the principal Bishops of *England*, have in all times been chosen by his Majesty, to be of his Privy-Council. See the List in the First Part.

They are all to wait on his Majesty, and at Council-Board sit in their Order bare-headed, when his Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his Opinion first, that so he may be the more free, and the *King* last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the matter in Debate.

The Time and Place of holding this Council, is wholly at the *King's* pleasure, but is most commonly held in the Morning, on *Wednesday* and *Friday*, out of Parliament, or Term-time, and in the Afternoon in times of Parliament, or Term.

A Council is seldom or never held without the presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England*, than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

The Kings of *England* had anciently but one Secretary of State, until about the End of *Henry* the Eighth his Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by Two persons, both of Equal Authority, and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those days, and some while after, they sate not at Council Board,

cil-Board, but having prepared their Business in a Room adjoyning to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either hand of the *King*; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But Queen *Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the Two Secretaries took their places as Privy-Councellors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since; and a Conncil is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of them at the least.

Their Employment being of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable in the Eyes of the *King*, upon whom they attend every day, as Occasion requires; and of the *Subject* also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most part lodged in their Hands, to be represented to the *King*, and always to make dispatches thereupon, according to his Majesties Answers and Directions.

As for Foreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the *Kingdoms* and *Nations*, which have intercourse of Business with the *King* of *England*, into Two grand *Provinces*; whereof each Secretary taketh One to himself, receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all Dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all Matters of Home-concern, whether they relate to the publick, or to particular persons, both the Secretaries do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, *&c.*

They have this special Honour, that if either of them be a Baron, he taketh place, and hath the Precedence of all other Persons of the same Degree, though otherwise by their Creation, some of them might have Right to precede him; and a *Knight* in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the *King's Houses*, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the *King's* Charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it.

To

To ſhew how conſiderable their Place is, their ſettled Allowance from the *King*, in Salary and Penſion, is little leſs than Two Thouſand Pounds Sterling, *per annum*, to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they imploy under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependance upon any other Power or Perſons beſides themſelves.

They have the Cuſtody of that Seal of the *King*, which is properly called the *Signet*; the Uſe and Application whereof, gives Denomination to an Office, conſtantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are Four Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare ſuch things as are to paſs the *Signet*, in order to the Privy-Seal or Great Seal, *viz.*

Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the *Bath.*
John Gauntlet, Eſq;
Nicholas Maurice, Eſq;
Sir *William Trumbal*, Knight.
Mr. *George Liittlefield*, Office-keeper.

Theſe have no Fee from the *King*, but only Diet, which at Penſion is 200 *l.* yearly; their Office is in *White-Hall*, they wait by Month, each of them Three Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court whereſoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council, prepare ſuch Bills or Letters for the *King* to ſign, as not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants, either prepared by the King's Learned Council at Law, or by themſelves, for the King's Hand, when ſigned, are returned, and there tranſcribed again, and that Tranſcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and ſealed, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for iſſuing out a Privy-Seal upon it, which is prepared by the Clerks of that Seal, is ſufficient for the payment of any Moneys out of the *Exchequer*, and for ſeveral other uſes; but when the Nature of the Grant requires the paſſing the Great Seal, then the Privy-Seal is an

an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to paſs the Great Seal, as the Signet was to the Lord Privy-Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant: But in all Three Offices, *viz.* Signet, Privy-Seal, and Great Seal, the Grant is tranſcribed. So all which paſſes from the *King*, hath theſe ſeveral ways of being conſidered before perfected.

There are alſo Four Clerks of the Privy-Seal, *viz.*

Sir *Charles Bickerſtaff*, Knight.
John Matthews, Eſq;
Thomas Watkins, Eſq;
John Baron, Eſq;
Mr. *George Littlefield*, Office-keeper.

More of their Office is to be ſeen in *Stat.* 27. of *Hen.* 8. worthy to be noted.

To this Office (in time when the Court of *Requeſt* is in being) belongs the Sealing of all Commiſſions and other Proceſſes out of that Court.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an ancient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the *King*'s publick Miniſters abroad, and generally all the Papers and Diſpatches, that paſs through the Offices of the Two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time tranſmitted into this Office, and here remain, diſpoſed by way of a Library, within his Majeſties Palace of *White-Hall*. This conſiderable Officer hath a Fee of 160 *l. per annum*, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and is at preſent that very worthy Perſon, Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, Kt. late one of the *Principal Secretaries of State*.

After the *King*'s moſt Honourable Privy-Council, that *Primum Mobile*, or rather that *Reſort* or *Spring*, may be conſidered the *Great Wheels*, firſt moved by that *Spring*, which are the Convocation for the Eccleſiaſtical Government, and the Parliament for the Civil.

But for the better underſtanding of the Eccleſiaſtical Government, it will be expedient to premiſe ſomewhat of the Eccleſiaſtical perſons in *England*.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the Ecclesiastical Persons of England.

IN the Government of the Church of *England*, among the Ecclesiastical persons governing in the *English* Church, is first, the *King* of *England*, who is, as the Lawyers say, *Persona sacra & mixta cum Sacerdote*. The *King* is the Supreme Bishop of *England*; and at his Coronation, by a solemn Consecration and Unction, he becomes a Spiritual Person, Sacred and Ecclesiastical: For as he hath put upon him *Corona Regni*, as an Emblem of his Kingship and Power in Temporals; so hath he *Stola Sacerdotis*, commonly called *Vestis Dalmatica*, as a *Levitical Ephod*, to signifie his *Priesthood* and *Power* in Spirituals. He is Supreme Governour in all *Causes*, and over all *Persons*, *Ecclesiastical* as well as *Civil*; is *Patron Paramount* of all *Ecclesiastical* Benefices in *England*, to whom the last Appeals in *Ecclesiastical* Affairs are made, who alone hath power to nominate persons for all Bishopricks, and chief Dignities, as Deaneries, and some Prebends in the Church, *&c.* as more at large may be seen in the *First Part* of the *Present State* of *England*.

Next to the King, in the Church-Government, are the Bishops, whereof Two are called *Primates*, *Metropolitans*, or *Archbishops*; that is, Chief Bishops, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*; each of which have, besides their peculiar Dioceſs, a *Province* consisting of several Dioceſses, and therein by Common-Law, a prerogative of proving Wills, and granting Administrations, where the person dying had *Bona notabilia*, that is, above 5 *l.* in divers *Dioceſses* or *Jurisdictions*. Also, by Grants of several *Kings*, they have each one certain Priviledges, Liberties, and Immunities in their own States.

Under these Two Archbishops are Twenty Six Bishopricks, whereof Twenty Two are reckoned in the *Province* of *Canterbury*, and Four in the *Province* of *York*: So that there

there are, besides the Two Archbishops, Twenty Four Bishops; all which have the Title of Lords, by reason of their Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks, and have precedence over all other Barons, both in *Parliament*, and in other Assemblies: Amongst these presides always the Bishop of *London*, who by ancient Right is accounted Dean of the *Episcopal Colledge* of that *Province*, and by vertue thereof, is to signifie the pleasure of his *Metropolitan*, to all the Bishops of the *Province*, to execute his *Mandate*, to disperse his *Missives* on all Emergency of Affairs, to preside in Convocations of *Provincial Synods*, during the necessary Absence of the *Metropolitan*. Next to *London*, in *Parliament*, precedes *Durham*, and then *Winchester*; all the rest of the Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

The Function of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order*, he may ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*, he may dedicate Churches and Burying-places, may administer the Rights and Ceremonies of Confirmation, without whom none of these may be done.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; the *Ordinary* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop in his own Dioces; the *Delegated* is what the *King* is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable *Member* of the *Kingdom*: For all Clergy-men are in *England* (as anciently among God's own people the *Jews*, and amongst the *Primitive Christians*, so soon as they were under Christian Emperors) judged fit to enjoy divers Temporal Honours and Employments: As,

First, to be in the Commission of the *Peace*; for who so proper to make and keep *Peace*, as they, whose constant Duty it is to preach *Peace*! Who so fit as they, whose main Business and Study is to reconcile those that are at variance? And therefore since his late Majesty, King *Charles*, his happy Restauration, as well as before, divers grave discreet Divines, have been made *Justices of Peace*,

Peace, and thereby not only the poor Clergy-men have been protected from the Oppression of their Causeless Enemies, but many Differences have been composed without any Law-Suit, in a more Christian, and less expensive way.

Secondly, To be of his Majesties *Privy-Council*, where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State Matters, that will admit neither of Delay, nor Publication: And therefore after the pattern of that Excellent Christian Emperor *Constantine* the Great, our good Kings both before and since the Reformation, have always admitted some Spiritual Persons to their Council-Tables, and Closet-Debates.

Thirdly, To be employed in publick Treaties and Negotiations of *Peace*; and this both the Ancient and Modern *Practice* will justifie, That none have been more frequently and successfully used in such Messages, than the Ambassadors of Christ.

Fourthly, To enjoy some of the Great Offices of the Crown, as to be *Lord Chancellor*, *Lord Treasurer*, &c. And it hath been observed, That in the late Reign, when the Bishop of *London* was *Lord Treasurer*, that Office was Executed with as much Diligence, Faithfulness, Dexterity, and content to the Subject as well as to the King, as it ever had been by his Lay-Predecessors.

In the ordinary Jurisdiction of a Bishop, as a Bishop, may be considered either the *Jurisdiction* it self, or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better Execution of that *Jurisdiction*.

The *Jurisdiction* it self is established partly by Statute-Law, as to license Physicians, Chyrurgeons, and School-masters; to unite and consolidate small *Parishes*, to assist the Civil Magistrates in Execution of some Statutes concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs, to compel the payment of Tenths and Subsidies due from the Clergy to the King.

Partly by Common Law, as upon the King's Writ to certifie the Judges touching legitimate and illegitimate Births and Marriages; to require, upon the King's Writ, the burning of an obstinate Heretick: but this last hath been

been lately repealed: Alſo to require the King's Writ for impriſoning the Body of one that obſtinately ſtands Excommunicated Forty Days.

And partly by Common and Eccleſiaſtical Law together, as to cauſe Wills of the Deceaſed to be proved, to grant Adminiſtration of Goods of ſuch as die inteſtate, to give order for the gathering and preſerving of periſhable Goods, where none is willing to adminiſter, to cauſe Account to be given of Adminiſtrations to collate Benefices, to grant Inſtitutions to Benefices upon Preſentations of other *Patrons*, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preſerving of the Profits of vacant Benefices, for the uſe of the Succeſſors, to defend the Franchiſes and Liberties of the Church, to viſit their particular Dioceſſes once in Three Years, and therein to enquire of the Manners, Carriages, Delinquencies, *&c.* of Miniſters, of Church-Wardens, of the reſt of the Pariſhioners, and amongſt them, eſpecially of thoſe that profeſs themſelves Phyſicians, Chyrurgeons, School-maſters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hoſpitals, how they perform their ſeveral Duties and Truſts; alſo of all other profeſſing Chriſtianity, and offending either againſt Piety, as by Blaſphemy, Idolatry, Superſtition, Perjury, Hereſie, Errors againſt the Thirty Nine Articles, Schiſm, Conventicles, abſence from Divine Service, unlawful Abſtinence from the Sacrament; or elſe offending againſt Juſtice, as the delaying of the Legacies given to the Poor, or pious Uſes, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church; taking the Uſury beyond the Rate allowed by Statute, Simony, Perjury, *&c.* or by offending againſt Sobriety, as Drunkenneſs, Inceſt, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any ones Chaſtity, Clandeſtine Marriages, as for want of thrice publiſhing the Banes, the want of Parents Conſent, the want of Witneſſes, which muſt be above Two, or marrying in a private place, in an undue time, before Eight in the Morning, and after Twelve of the Clock in the Day.

Now, for the better executing of this *Juriſdiction*, the Law of *England* hath furniſhed the Biſhops with a power of *Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures*, whereof ſome may be inflicted both

both upon Lay-men and Church-men, as Suspension from entring into the Church, or else from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunications, *&c.* Others may be inflicted only upon Ecclesiastical persons, as Sequestration of their Ecclesiastical Profits, Suspensions, sometimes *ab Officio*, sometimes *à Beneficio*, *Deprivation*, and *Deposition*, which is sometimes Verbal, by Sentence pronounced against them, and sometimes real, by Degradation. Here note, That of all these Censures, Excommunication is never to be inflicted but only for Contumacy; as when a person being duly summoned, will not appear, or appearing, will not obey the Orders of the Bishop.

The Solemn Manner of making a Bishop in England, *is as followeth.*

When any Bishop's *See* becomes vacant, the *Dean* and *Chapter* of that *Cathedral* giving notice thereof to the King, who is *Patron* of all the Bishopricks in *England*, and humbly requesting, that his Majesty will give leave for them to chuse another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean his *Conge d' Eslire*, which in *French* (wherein it was anciently penned) signifies leave to elect; then the Dean summons a Chapter or Assembly of the *Prebendaries*, who either elect the *Person* recommended by his Majesties Letters, or shew cause to the contrary. Next, the Election is certified to the party elected, who doth modestly refuse it the first and second time; and if he refuse it a third time, then that being certified to his Majesty, another is recommended: When the Election is accepted by the party, it is certified to the King, and the Archbishop of that *Province*, whereupon the King gives his Royal Assent under the Great Seal of *England*, which is exhibited to the Archbishop of that *Province*, with command to confirm and consecrate him: Hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *fiat confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal, to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting his Confirmation.

The Vicar-General, then, in the Name of the Archbishop, sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of

of the ſaid Election, or Perſon Elected, to appear at a certain time and place, eſpecially aſſigned, to make their Objections. This done by an Officer of the Arches, uſually at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapſide*, *London*, by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the ſaid Citation on the *Church-door*, for all people to read, the ſaid Officer returns an authentick *Certificate* thereof to the Archbiſhop and Vicar-General. At the Day and Place aſſigned for the Appearance of the Oppoſers, the Vicar-Genetal ſits; then the *Proctor* for the ſaid Dean and Chapter exhibits the Royal Aſſent, and the Commiſſion of the Archbiſhop; which read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the *Proctor* exhibits the *Proxy* from the Dean and Chapter, and then preſents the Elected Biſhop, and returns the Citation, and deſires the Oppoſers to be publickly called three times; which being done accordingly, he acculeth their Contumacy, and for penalty thereof, deſires that the buſineſs may proceed, which the Vicar-General, in a Schedule by him read and ſubſcribed, doth order. Next the *Proctor* giving a ſummary *Petition*, wherein is deduced the whole Proceſs of Election and Conſent, deſires a time to be aſſigned to prove it, which the Vicar-General admits and decrees. After which, the *Proctor* exhibits the Royal Aſſent, with the Elected Biſhop's Aſſent, and the Certificate to the Archbiſhop, and deſires a term preſently to be aſſigned to hear final Sentence, which the Vicar-General decrees. Then the *Proctor* deſires that all Oppoſers ſhould again be called, which being thrice publickly done, and none appearing, nor oppoſing, they are pronounced contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and ſubſcribed by the ſaid Vicar-General. Then the Elect Perſon takes the Oath of Supremacy, Simony, and Canonical Obedience.

Next, the Judge of the Arches reads and ſubſcribes the Sentence; after which, uſually there is an Entertainment made for the Officers and others there preſent; which being once done at the Sign of the *Nags-Head* in *Cheapſide*, near the ſaid *Bow-Church*, gave occaſion to our Adverſaries of the *Romiſh Church* to affirm that Fable, That there our firſt Biſhops, after the Reformation, were conſecrated.

When

When a Bishop is Elected, and the Election confirmed, he may give Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction, and may sit in *Parliament*, as Lord thereof, according to Sir *Edward Cook*, 4 *Instit.* p. 47.

After the *Confirmation*, then according to the King's Mandate, is the Solemn *Consecration* of the Elected Bishop, which is done by the Archbishop, with the Assistance of two other Bishops, in manner following.

Upon some *Sunday*, or Holy-day, after Morning Service, the Archbishop beginneth the Communion-Service; after a certain Prayer appointed for this Occasion, one of the Bishops there present, readeth the Epistle, 1 *Tim.* 3. another readeth the Gospel, *John* 21. Then after the *Nicene Creed*, and some Sermon, the Elected Bishop, vested with his Rochet, or Linnen Garment, is by Two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or some other Bishop commissioned by him, sitting in his Chair, who demands the King's Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read; then the Elect Bishop takes the Oath of Supremacy, and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop, and after divers Prayers, and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put upon him, and after more Prayers, the Elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Archbishop, and Bishops there present, lay their Hands on his Head, and by a certain pious grave Form of Words, they consecrate him. Afterwards the Archbishop doth deliver to the Bishop Elect a *Bible*, with another Set-Form of Words, and so all proceed to the Communion-Service; and having received the Sacrament, and the Blessing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is at the charge of the Bishop Elect, and is usually very splendid and magnificent, the greatest of the Nobility, Clergy, Judges, Privy-Counsellors, *&c.* honouring it with their Presence; the Expences hereof, with Fees of Consecration, amounting ordinarily to six or seven hundred pounds.

This Form and Manner of Consecrating Bishops, is according to the Rule laid down in the Fourth Council of *Carthage*, about the Year 470. generally received in all the *Provinces* of the *Western Church*.

Note,

Note, That by our Order of consecrating Bishops, it is evident, Bishops are lookt upon as a distinct Order of themselves, and not only as a different Degree from the rest of the *Presbyters*, as some would have it.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his *Province*, to Install the *Bishop* elected, confirmed, and consecrated; which Installment is almost on the same manner in all Cathedrals, and is usually thus.

Upon any day, between the hours of Nine and Eleven, in the presence of a *Publick Notary*, the *Bishop* Elect, or his *Proxy*, which is usual, is introduced into the *Cathedral Church* by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, by whom all the *Bishops* of that *Province* are Installed, (or else by his *Proxy* sometimes) and first he declares his Assent to the King's Supremacy, and swears, That, unless he be otherwise dispensed with, he will be resident according to the Custom of that *Cathedral*, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the *Archdeacon*, with the *Petty-Canons*, and Officers of the *Church*, accompany the *Bishop* up to the Quire, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the *Bishops*, between the Altar and the right side of the Quire, and then the *Archdeacon* pronounces these Words in *Latine*, *Ego authoritate mihi commissa, induco & inthronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum* N. N. *Episcopum, & Dominus custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc, & in seculum*, &c. Then the *Subdean* and the *Petty-Canons* sing the *Te Deum:* mean while the *Bishop* is again conducted from his own place to the *Dean*'s Seat, and there, in token of taking real possession, he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other *Prayers*, the *Archdeacon* reading some *Versicles*, as, *O Lord, save this thy Servant* N. *our Bishop*, (the people answering) *And send him Health from thy Holy Place*, &c. Then the *Archdeacon* reads a short *Collect* for the *Bishop* by Name: After *Prayers* the *Bishop* is conducted into the *Chapter-house*, and there placed on a high Seat; the then *Archdeacon*, and all the *Prebends*, and *Officers* of the *Church* come before the *Bishop*, and acknowledge *Canonical Obedience* to him: Finally, the *Publick Notary* is by the *Archdeacon* required to make

make an Instrument, declaring the whole matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King, sitting in a *Chair of State*, and by taking of a Solemn Oath to be true and faithful to His Majesty, and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, The new *Bishop* compounds for the *First Fruits* of his *Bishoprick*; that is, agrees for his First Years Profits to be paid to the King within Two Years or more, if the King please.

The *Translation* of a *Bishop* from one *Bishoprick* to another, differs only in this, from the manner of making a *Bishop*, that there is no *Consecration*.

The *Translation* of a *Bishop* to be *Archbishop*, differs only in the *Commission*, which is directed by his Majesty to Four or more *Bishops* to confirm him. Note, That the difference between an *Archbishop* and a *Bishop*, is, That the *Archbishop*, with other *Bishops*, doth consecrate a *Bishop*, as a *Bishop*, with other *Priests*, doth ordain a *Priest*. The *Archbishop* visits the whole *Province*, the *Bishop* only his *Diocess*; the *Archbishop* can convocate a *Provincial Synod*; the *Bishop* only a *Diocesan Synod*: The *Archbishop* is ordinary to, and hath Canonical Authority over all the *Bishops* of his *Province*, and as the *Bishop* hath over all the *Priests* of his *Diocess*.

Several *Bishops* of *England*, having *Diocesses* of a large Extent, it was provided by *Stat.* 26. *Hen.* 8. That they should have a power to nominate some to the King, to be, with his Approbation, Suffragan or Subsidiary *Bishops*, whereof see more in the *First Part* of the *Present State of* England. Of these there are none at present in the *Church* of *England*, but the next to the *Bishops*, are now the *Deans* of *Cathedral Churches*.

Dean and Chapter. Anciently *Bishops* did not ordinarily transact matters of moment, *sine concilio Presbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Ecclesiæ*, and *Colleagues* of the *Bishops*, represented in some

left by our *Cathedrals*; whereof the *Dean* and some of the *Prebends*, are upon the *Bishops* Summons, to assist him in *Ordinations*, in *Deprivations*, *ab Officio & Beneficio*, in *Condemnation* of obstinate Hereticks, in the great *Excommunications*, and in such like weighty Affairs of the *Church*. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d' eslire* (as before-mentioned) the *Dean* and *Prebendaries* are to Elect the *Bishop* of that Diocess. Cathedral and Collegiate Churches are, as it were, Seminaries, or Seed-plots, whereout from time to time may be chosen fit persons to govern the *Church*: For having left the Countrey, and living here in a Society together, they learn Experience, they read Men; they, by little and little, put off the Familiarity of the Inferiour *Countrey Clergy*, and thereby render themselves more fit to be set over them in Government. The *Dean* and *Prebendaries*, during their required Residence in their *Cathedral* or *Collegiate Churches*, are to keep Hospitality, upon all Festivals to read Divinity in their turns, which is now turned to Sermons, or Set-Speeches in the Pulpit; at due time to administer the Lord's Supper; to frequent the publick Divine Service; to instruct the *Countrey Clergy*, and direct them how, and what to preach, whereby they may best profit their Auditors: In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are therefore stiled *Prelates*; so by their more Eminent *Piety* and *Charity*, they are to be *Examples* and *Patterns* to the *Inferiour Clergy*.

In almost every *Cathedral*, or *Bishop's See*, there is a *Dean*, and divers *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, whose number is uncertain.

Deans of the Old Foundations, founded before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops; the King first sending forth his *Conge d' essire* to the *Chapter*, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the *Bishop* confirms him, and gives his *Mandate* to Install him.

Deans of the New Foundations (upon suppression of *Abbies* or *Priories*, transformed by *Hen.* 8. into *Dean* and *Chapter*) are by a shorter course Installed by Vertue of the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

Among

Among the *Canons* or *Prebendaries* in the Old Foundations, some are *Canonici actu*, having *Prebendum sedile in Choro, & jus suffragii in Capitulo*; others are *Canonici in Herba* (as they are called) having right to the next *Prebend* that shall become void, and having already a Stall in the Quire, but no Vote in the *Chapter*.

A *Prebend* is properly the portion which every *Prebendary* of a *Collegiate* or *Cathedral Church* receiveth in the right of his place for his maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio prebenda*.

Archdeacons.] Next in the *Government* of the *English Church*, may be reckon'd *Archdeacons*, whereof there are Sixty in all *England*: Their Office is to visit Two Years in Three, and to enquire of Reparations and Moveables belonging to *Churches*, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the *Bishop* of the Diocess; and therefore he is called, *Alter Episcopi oculus*, (the other being the *Dean*, as he is mentioned in the *First Part* of the *Present State.*) Moreover, the Office of an *Archdeacon*, is, upon the *Bishop's Mandate*, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them possession of all the profits belonging thereto.

Many *Archdeacons* have by *Prescription* their Courts and Officials, as *Bishops* have: whereof more hereafter.

Rural Deans.] After *Archdeacons* are the *Archipresbyteri*, or *Rural Deans*, so called perhaps at first for their Oversight of some *Ten Parish Priests*: Their Office is now, upon Orders, to convocate the *Clergy*, to signifie to them, sometimes by Letters, the Bishop's pleasure, and to give Induction for the *Archdeacon*, living afar off.

Parish Priests or Rectors.] Next are to be considered the *Priests* of every particular *Parish*, who are commonly called the *Rectors*, unless the Predial Tythes are impropriated, and then they are stiled Vicars, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum*. Their Office is to take care of all the Parishioners Souls, and like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to catechise the ignorant,

ignorant, reduce the straying, confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate, reprehend the wicked, confute Schismaticks, reconcile Differences among Neighbours, to exercise the power of binding and loosing of Souls, as occasion shall offer, to read duly Divine Service, to administer the Holy Sacraments, to visit the Sick, to marry, to bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all the Marriages, Christnings, and Burials, that shall happen within the Parish, to read Homilies appointed by Authority, and (if the Bishop thinks fit) to read, or speak by heart their own Conceptions in the Pulpit.

Lastly, Deacons, whose Office is to take care of the Poor, baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only.

The whole Number of the Clergy of *England* are in all, first, Two Archbishops, Twenty Four Bishops, Twenty Six Deans of Cathedral and Collegiate *Churches*, 576 Prebendaries, 9653 Rectors and Vicars, and about so many more, with *Curates*, and others in Holy Orders.

After this brief Account of Ecclesiastical Persons, somewhat may here, not unfitly be added, touching those persons, who, though not in Holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relation to the *Church*, and are *quasi semi Ecclesiastici*. As first, *Patrons* of *Churches*, who, by first building of *Churches*, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs, a Right of Advowson or Patronage, whose Office and Duty is to propose a fit *Clerk* (when the *Church* is void) to the *Bishop*, to be by him *Canonically* instituted, and to protect the said *Church*, as far as he can, from all wrong; and in case his *Clerk* prove unfit for the place, to give notice to the *Bishop*.

But the several Inconveniencies of this right of pretension, have been of late years so great, that it is to be wished, that all the Advowsons in *England*, not now in the *Crown*, were by some publick Tax, purchased and settled for ever in the *Crown*, that so all *Parsons* and *Vicars* (as well as *Bishops*, *Deans*, and *Prebendaries*) may have their Dependance upon the King's bounty only (as all the *Clerk* in some *Reformed Churches* now have) and not upon

any mean, covetous, illiterate, factious, heterodox, simoniacal, or sacrilegious *Patron*, by which one means all the *English Clergy* must soon become Loyal, Orthodox, and Unanimous.

Note, That although the Gift of the higher Dignities in the *Church* of *England*, as *Bishopricks* and *Deanaries* are only in the King, in whom is also the Donation of most *Prebends* and *Canonicates*, and very many great, and some smaller *Parsonages*, which are under the Visitation of the *Bishops* and *Archbishops*, yet there are some *Donatives* and *Free Chappels*, which are subject to the Visitation only of the *Lord Chancellor*, and wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of any *Bishop*.

Next, are the *Oeconomi*, *vel Ecclesiæ Guardiani*, the *Church-wardens*, whose Office is to see that the *Church* be in good Repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament, and Sermons: That the *Church-yard* be sufficiently bounded or inclosed, that there be an exact Terrier of the Glebe Land; and if any thing belonging to the *Church* be detained, to sue for the same; to observe that all *Parishioners* come daily to Divine Service, to require the penalty for absence, to inquire after, to admonish, and to present to the *Bishop* scandalous Livers, to collect the *Charity* of *Parishioners* for the poor Strangers; to declare, and to execute the Orders of the *Bishop*; to see that none presume to vent his own *Conceptions* in the *Pulpit*, unless he hath a special License so to do. The *Church-wardens* are Elected every *Easter-Week*, usually by the *Parson* and *Parishioners*, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the *Parishioners*.

There are also in greater *Parishes* joyned with the *Church-wardens*, *Testes Synodales*, anciently called *Synodsmen*, now corruptly called *Sides-men*, who are to assist the *Church-wardens* in Inquiries into the Lives of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Men at Visitations.

Lastly, the *Sacristan*, corruptly the *Sexton* or *Clerk*, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the *Parson* only; he ought to be Twenty years old, or above, of good Life, that can read, write, and sing: His Office is to serve at *Church* the *Priest* and *Church-wardens*.

In

In the Church of *England* there are, as in the Ancient Primitive Times, Three Orders, *Bishops*, *Priests*, and *Deacons*. None may be admitted *Deacons* before the Age of Twenty Three years, unless he hath a Dispensation to be admitted younger: None may be made a *Priest*, till he be compleatly Twenty Four years old. None may be admitted a *Bishop*, till he be full Thirty years old.

The *Ordination* of *Priests* and *Deacons* is four times the year, upon Four several *Sundays*, in the *Ember* or *Fasting-Weeks*, first introduced by the holy Martyr *Calixtus*, Bishop of *Rome*, about the year of our Lord 220. that so all the Nation may at once, in their joynt Prayers to God, recommend them that are to receive Ordination, which is performed by a *Bishop*, in a solemn, grave, devout manner: Thus for *Deacons*. After Morning Prayer there is a Sermon, declaring the Duty and Office of *Deacons* and *Priests*: Then they, being decently habited, are presented to the *Bishop* by the *Archdeacon* or his Deputy, whom the *Bishop* asks, if he hath made due inquiry of them, and then asks the People, if they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any one of them: After follow certain godly Prayers, then a Collect, Epistle, and Gospel: But before the Gospel, the Oath of Supremacy is administred to every one of them, and the *Bishop* putteth divers godly Questions to them, which being answered, they all kneel, and he laying his Hands upon them severally, doth ordain them *Deacons*; then delivers to every one of them the *New Testament*, and gives them Authority to read the same in the Church. Then one of them, appointed by the *Bishop*, reads the Gospel; and then all, with the *Bishop*, proceed to the Communion, and so are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the *Bishop*.

The Ordination of *Priests* is partly in the same manner, only the Epistle and Gospel are different, and after the Questions and Answers made, the *Bishop* puts up a particular Prayer for them, and that ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God secretly in their Prayers, for doing of which, there is a competent time of general silence: Then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus*, in Metre to be sung; then after another Prayer,

they all kneeling, the *Bishop*, with one or two of the grave *Priests* there present, layeth his Hands upon the Head of every one of them severally, and gives them Ordination, in a grave Set-Form of Words, different both from that of *Bishops*, and that of *Deacons*; the rest as in the Ordaining of *Deacons*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of England, *and first of the Convocation.*

FOR the Church Legislative power, or the making of Ecclesiastical Laws, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, usually convokes a National Synod, commonly called the Convocation, which is summoned in manner following.

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each Province, for summoning all *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Cathedrals*, and *Collegiate Churches*, according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the time and place in the said Writ; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Letters to the Bishop of *London*, as his Dean Provincial, first citing himself peremptorily, and then willing him in like manner to cite all the Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and all the Clergy of his Province to that place, and at the day prefixt in the Writ, but directeth withal, that one Proctor sent for each Cathedral and Collegiate Church, and two for the Body of the inferiour Clergy, of each Diocess, may suffice. The Bishop of *London*, accordingly, directs his Letters to the Bishops of every Diocess of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear, and to admonish the Deans and Archdeacons to appear personally; and the Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, and inferiour Clergy of the Diocess, to send their Proctors to the place; and at the day appointed, to certifie also to the Archbishop the Names of all so summoned by them.

The place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury*, hath usually been held, was St. *Paul*'s Church in *London*, but of latter times St. *Peter*'s in *Westminster*, in the Chappel of *Henry* the *7th*, where there is (as in Parliament) a higher and a lower House, or a House of Lords-Spiritual, and a House of Commons-Spiritual.

The higher House of Convocation in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of Twenty Two Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Archbishop's Hood Furred with Ermin, the Bishops with Minever.

The lower House consists of all the Deans, Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Dioceſs, in all, 166 persons, *viz.* Twenty Two Deans, Twenty Four Prebendaries, Fifty Four Archdeacons, and Forty Four Clerks representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first day, both Houses being assembled, the higher chuseth a Bishop for their Prolocutor, and the lower, being required by the higher, chuse them a Prolocutor, or Speaker; which done, they present him to the upper House by Two of the Members, whereof One makes a Speech in *Latine*, and then the Elect Person makes another Speech in *Latine*. Lastly, the Archbishop answers in *Latine*, and in the Name of all the Lords, approves of the Person.

Both Houses debate and transact only such Matters as his Majesty by Commission expresly alloweth.

In the upper House things are first propoſed, and then communicated to the lower House.

The Major Vote in each House prevails.

Out of Parliament time they usually assemble every day about Nine of the Clock, and first the *junior* Bishop says Prayers in *Latine*, beginning with the *Litany*, and then for the King, &c. And in the lower House the Prolocutor says Prayers.

In Convocation are debated only Matters concerning Religion and the Church, and sometimes of giving his Ma-

jesty assistance in Money; for as the Laity cannot be taxed without their own Consent, signified by their Representatives in Parliament, so the Clergy cannot be taxed without their own Consent, signified by their Representatives in Convocation.

The Clergy in Convocation might anciently, without asking the Royal Assent, and now may, with the Royal Assent, make Canons touching matters of Religion, to bind, not only themselves, but all the Laity, without Consent, or Ratification of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Till the Rebellion in the Reign of King *Charles* the First, the Parliament did not at all meddle in the making Canons, or in matters Doctrinal, or in Translation of Scriptures, or Annotations thereon, only by their Civil Sanctions (when they were thereto required) did confirm the Results and Consultations of the Clergy, that so the people might be the more easily induced to obey the Ordinances of their Spiritual Governours.

The Clergy of *England* had anciently their Representatives in the lower House of Parliament, as appears by that ancient Record so prized by the late Lord *Coke*; and as the upper House had, and still hath Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal, so in the lower House there were always Commons Spiritual as well as Temporal; for that Record saith expresly, That the Commons in Parliament consist of Three Degrees or Kinds; First, *Ex Procuratoribus Cleri*; Secondly, *Militibus Comitatuum*; Thirdly, *Ex Burgensibus*. And the words of the Writ directed now to the *Procuratores Cleri*, seem to give them the very same right to sit in that House, as the words of the Writ to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, do give to them.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same priviledges for themselves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time holds at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner, and by constant correspondence, doth debate and conclude of the same matters as are debated and concluded by the Provincial Synod of *Canterbury*.

Now

Now for the Executive Power in Church-matters throughout the Kingdom of *England*, there have been provided divers excellent Courts, whereof the higheſt for Criminal Cauſes, was the High-Commiſſion Court; for Juriſdiction whereof, it was enacted *primo Elizabethæ*, That her Majeſty, and Succeſſors, ſhould have power by Letters Patents, under the Great Seal, to Nominate Commiſſioners to Exerciſe Juriſdiction throughout the whole Realm, to viſit, reform, and correct all Errors, Hereſies, Schiſms, Abuſes, and Delinquencies, that may, by an Eccleſiaſtical Power be corrected or reformed.

This Court conſiſted of the higheſt Perſons of *England* in the Church and State, and was the principal Bulwark and Preſervative of the Church of *England*, againſt the Practices and Aſſaults of all her Adverſaries, whether *Romaniſts*, *Puritan*, or *Atheiſt*; yet for ſome pretended Abuſes, the uſe thereof was taken away in the late ſeditious Long Parliament; whereupon followed a Deluge of Errors in Religion, *Apoſtacy*, *Atheiſm*, *Blaſphemy*, *Sacriledge*, *Inceſt*, *Adultery*, *impious Libels*, *Schiſms*, *Conventicles*, &c. all which ſo overwhelmed the Manners of *Engliſh-men*, and occaſioned at length ſo many profeſſed *Atheiſts*, that until the re-eſtabliſhment of this, or the like Court, there cannot a Reformation be eaſily hoped for.

For Civil Affairs that concern the *Church*, the higheſt Court is the Court of *Delegates*; for the Juriſdiction whereof, it was provided 25 *Hen.* 8. That it ſhall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in caſe of defect of *Juſtice* in the Courts of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the King's Majeſty in his Courts of *Chancery*, and that upon ſuch Appeal, a Commiſſion under the Great Seal ſhall be directed to certain Perſons particularly deſigned for that buſineſs; ſo that from the higheſt Court of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of *Delegates*, and beyond this to none other.

Next to the Court of *Delegates*, are the Courts of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, where any Eccleſiaſtical Suits between any perſons within his Province, may (waving

all inferiour Courts) be decided; amongst them the highest Court is the Court of *Arches*, so called from the arched Church and Tower of St. *Maries* in *Cheapside*, *London*, where this Court is wont to be held; the Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a Deanry consisting of Thirteen Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the *Bishop* of *London*. Hither are directed all Appeals in Ecclesiastical matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, Two Registers, and Ten Proctors: The Dean at present is Dr. *George Oxenden*.

In the next place, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath his Court of Audience kept within the Archbishop's Palace, and medleth with any difference between Parties concerning Elections and Consecration of *Bishops*, Admission and Institution into Benefices, dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, *&c.*

The next Court is called the *Prerogative Court*, which judgeth of Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; so called, because the Archbishop *jure Prærogativæ suæ* hath this power throughout his whole Province, where the Party, at the time of death, had 5 *l.* or above, in several Dioceses; and these Two Courts hath also the Archbishop of *York*.

Lastly, the Court of *Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain Parishes, lying in several Dioceses, which Parishes are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the *Bishops* of those Dioceses, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose *Province* there are Fifty Seven such *Peculiars*.

Besides these *Courts*, serving for the whole *Province*, every *Bishop* hath his *Court* held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, over which he hath a *Chancellor*, termed anciently *Ecclesiæcdicus & Episcopi Ecclesiæ*, the *Church Lawyer*, who being skill'd in the *Civil* and *Canon Law*, sits there as a Judge; and if his Diocese be large, he hath in some more remote place a *Commissary*, whose Authority is only in some certain places of the Diocese, and some certain Causes, limited to him by the *Bishop* in his *Commission*, and these are called *Consistory Courts*.

More-

Moreover, every Archdeacon hath his Court and Juriſdiction, where ſmaller Differences, ariſing within his Limits, are pleaded. Alſo the Dean and Chapter hath a Court, and take cognizance of Cauſes happening in places belonging to the *Cathedral*.

Laſtly, There are certain peculiar Juriſdictions belonging to ſome certain *Pariſhes*, the Inhabitants thereof are exempt ſometimes from the Archdeacon's Juriſdiction, and ſometimes from the Biſhop's Juriſdiction.

Cauſes belonging to *Eccleſiaſtical Courts*, are *Blaſphemy*, *Apoſtacy from Chriſtianity*, *Hereſies*, *Schiſms*, *Ordinations*, *Inſtitution* of *Clerks* to *Benefices*, *Celebration of Divine Service*, *Rights of Matrimony*, *Divorces*, *General Baſtardy*, *Tythes*, *Oblations*, *Obventions*, *Mortuaries*, *Dilapidations*, *Reparation of Churches*, *Probate of Wills*, *Adminiſtrations*, *Simony*, *Inceſts*, *Fornication*, *Adulteries*, *Solicitations of Chaſtity*, *Penſions*, *Procurations*, *Commutation of Penance*, &c. the cognizance whereof belongs not to the *Common Law* of *England*.

The Laws and Conſtitutions whereby the *Eccleſiaſtical Government* doth ſtand, and the *Church* of *England* is governed, are firſt *General Canons* made by *General Councils*; alſo the *Arbitria ſanctorum Patrum*, the Opinion of Fathers, the grave Decrees of ſeveral Holy Biſhops of *Rome*, which the Kings of *England* from time to time have admitted.

Next, our own *Conſtitutions* made anciently in ſeveral *Provincial Synods*, either by the Legats, *Otho* and *Othobon*, ſent from *Rome*, or by ſeveral Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; all which are by 25 *Hen.* 8. of force in *England*, ſo far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*, or the King's Prerogative. Then the *Canons* made in *Convocations* of latter times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority. Alſo in ſome Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Eccleſiaſtical Affairs; and laſtly, divers Cuſtoms not written, but yet in uſe beyond the memory of Man: and where theſe fail, the *Civil Law* takes place.

The manner of Tryals by theſe Laws and Cuſtoms, are different from the Tryals at *Common Law*, and are briefly

thus: First goes forth a *Citation*, then a *Bill* and *Answer*, then by *Proofs*, *Witnesses*, and *Presumptions*, the Matter is argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil Laws* quoted; then without any Jury the Definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and upon that, Execution. And this is the manner of trying *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil Causes*; but *Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes* are tried by way of *Accusation*, *Denunciation*, or *Inquisition*. The first, when some one takes upon him to prove the Crime: The second, when the *Church-wardens* present, and are not bound to prove, because it is presumed they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious. Lastly, by *Inquisition*, when by reason of common Fame, inquiry is made by the Bishop, *ex officio suo*, by calling some of their Neighbourhood to their Oaths, or the Party accused to his Oath *ex officio*, so called, because the Ecclesiastical Judge doth it, *ex officio suo*, which is very ancient, and was usual among the *Jews*; so *Joshua* to *Achan*, *Fili mi, tribue gloriam*, &c. So God himself to *Adam* upon his first Transgression; and likewise after to *Sodom*, but by the prevailing Faction in the *Long Parliament*, this power was extorted from the *Church*, the want whereof is one main cause of the great Libertinism and Debauchery of the Nation.

Now the punishment inflicted by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Laws, proceed in this manner. First, the party delinquent is admonished; next goes forth *Minor Excommunicatio*, whereby he is Excommunicated, or Excluded from the *Church*; or if not from the *Church*, yet from the *Communion* of the *Lord's Supper*, is disenabled to be *Plaintiff* in a Law-Suit, *&c.* and this commonly for *Stubbornness* shewed, by not appearing in the *Ecclesiastical Court* upon *Summons*, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which, though in smallest matrers, yet may be a very great Crime; for, *Res præcepta, quo facilior est observatu, eo præcepti violatio est gravior, cum sit magis spontanea*, as St. *Austin* observes of the first Sin of *Adam*; *Any Command, by how much the easier it may be observed, by so much the more grievous is the breach thereof, because it is*

is the more voluntary; beſides, in Contempts, it is not ſo much the Violation of the Law, as of the Authority, which ought to be reſented. And herein the *Church* of *England* proceedeth no otherwiſe than the *State* of *England*; for ſo odious in the Eye of the *Common Law* of *England*, is the *Contempt* thereof, that not only for *Felonies*, but even in an *Action* of the Caſe, in an *Action* of a ſmall *Debt*, *Account*, or *Detinue*, if a man will not appear, and ſubmit himſelf to a Tryal at Law, a *Proceſs* of *Outlawry* is grounded againſt him, and he being once outlawed, he is out of the protection of the Law. *Caput gerit lupinum*, ſaith *Bracton*, an Out-lawed perſon was anciently look'd upon as a Woolf, lawfully to be killed by any man that ſhould meet him, as moſt juſt, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, ſhould not have benefit by the Law, nor protection from the King, and at this day he is to loſe all his Goods and Chattels. The Reader will eaſily pardon this Digreſſion, when he conſiders the general cry againſt *Excommunication* at this day.

This power of *leſſer Excommunication*, the *Biſhop* may delegate to any grave *Prieſt*, with the *Chancellor*.

Excommunicatio major, is not only an Excluſion from the Company of *Chriſtians* in Spiritual Duties, but alſo in Temporal Affairs, and this commonly for *Hereſie*, *Schiſm*, *Perjury*, *Inceſt*, and ſuch grievous Crimes; and that it may be done with the more Solemnity and Terror, it is to be pronounced by the *Biſhop* himſelf in his proper perſon; and being ſo Excommunicated, a man cannot, in any Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Court, be *Plaintiff* or *Witneſs*. And in caſe any Man be ſo ſtubborn, as to continue Forty Days Excommunicated, the King's Writ *de Excommunicato capiendo*, is granted forth of the *Chancery* againſt him; whereupon he is caſt into Priſon, without Bail, there to lie till he hath ſatisfied for his Offence.

Next, there is *Anathematiſmus* to be inflicted only upon an Obſtinate Heretick, whereby he is declared a publick Enemy of God, and rejected and curſed, and delivered over to Eternal Damnation: And this to be done by the Biſhop alſo, in his own perſon, aſ-

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sisted by the Dean and Chapter, or Twelve other grave Priests.

Lastly, there is *Interdictum*, whereby is prohibited all Divine Offices, as *Christian Burial*, *Administration of Sacraments*, &c. in such a Place, or to such a People; and if this be against a People, it follows them wheresoever they go: but if against a Place only, then the People of that Place may go to Divine Offices elsewhere.

Besides, these general Censures of the Church, which respect *Church-Communion*, there is another which toucheth the *Body* of the *Delinquent*, called *Publick Penance*, when any one is compelled to confess in publick his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole *Congregation* in the *Church*; which is done in this manner: The *Delinquent* is to stand in the *Church-Porch* upon some *Sunday*, bare head, and bare-feet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by, to pray for him; then to enter the *Church*, falling down, and kissing the Ground; then in the middle of the Church, placed in a higher place, in the sight of all the People, and over-against the Minister, who declares the Foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, that God can no way be satisfied, but by applying Christ's Sufferings; nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his Sins, and testifying his sincere Repentance and Sorrow, not in Words only, but with Tears, and promising there in the sight of God, and his holy Angels, That by God's assistance, and by Prayer, Meditation, and daily Works of Piety, he will endeavour hereafter more carefully to watch against the Temptations of the World, the Allurements of the Flesh, and the Snares of the Devil: Which being done, and the Priest, in Christ's Name, pronouncing the Remission of Sins, the *Penitent* humbly beseeches the *Congregation* to pardon him in that great Scandal against them, and receive him into their Holy Communion, and account him again a Member of their Church; and in Testimony thereof, out of their Christian Charity, to vouch-

vouchsafe to say with him aloud, the *Lord's Prayer*. And this way of the Church of *England*, appears by divers Writers, to be the ancient way used by the Primitive Churches.

Note, That it is ordained by the *Canons* of the Church of *England*, that, in case the Crime be not notorious and publick, the fore-named *Penance* may, at the Party's Request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulct for the Poor of the Parish, or some pious Uses; provided, that for the Reformation of the *Delinquent*, That may appear to be the more probable way: for some men will be thereby reclaimed, who, by publication of their Offence, would become more impudent and hardened, when they perceive their Reputation to be lost.

There remains one more *Punishment*, or *Ecclesiastical Censure*, which toucheth the Body, and that is *Denial* of *Christian Burial*, which is inflicted, not *in pœnam mortuorum*, but *in terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their death, their Bodies may be decently interred. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of *England* to persons dying Excommunicate, to perjured persons, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, Hereticks, and Extortioners.

To these fore-named *Censures* and *Punishments*, both Laity and Clergy are subject; but besides these, there are *Punishments* whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister, for a time, is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when a Minister, for a time, is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice, and these two *Censures* are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio*; when for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly, and for ever deprived of his Living.

And fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly, and for ever deprived of his Orders; and this is *Depositio*, or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous Crime, meriting Death, and is performed by the Bishop

ſhop in a ſolemn manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Veſtments, and other Enſigns of his Order; and this is in the preſence of the Civil Magiſtrate, to whom he is then delivered to be puniſhed, as a Lay-man for the like Offence. And herein Biſhops are to take ſpecial care to behave themſelves; Μηδ' ὡς κατακυριεύοντες τῶν κλήρων, not as Lording over God's Heritage, not as abſolute Maſters over Servants, to gain by their Puniſhments, but as Fathers over Children, for their Amendment, and as being Miniſters in Spiritual Affairs, to uſe their power for the good of Chriſtians, and to conduct that power by Moderation.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Parliament of England, *and therein of the Perſon ſummoning, the manner of the Summons, the Perſons ſummoned, their Priviledges; the Place and Manner of Sitting, the paſſing of Bills in either Houſe, the paſſing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Diſſolving of Parliaments.*

A Brief Account of the *Eccleſiaſtical Government* having been given, next follows the *Civil Government*, towards which, the firſt great Wheel that moves, is the *Parliament* of *England*.

Before the *Conqueſt*, the Great Council of the King, conſiſting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or elſe, *Prælatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the *Saxons*, in their own Tongue, *Michel Gemet*, the Great Aſſembly; after the Conqueſt, it was called by the *French* word *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, ſtill conſiſting (as divers great Authors affirm) only of the great Men of the

the Nation, until the Reign of *Henry* the Third, the Commons also were called to sit in Parliament; for the first Writs to be found in Records, sent forth to summon them, bears date 49 *H.* 3. above Four Hundred years ago.

None but the King hath Authority to summon a Parliament: In the King's absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni*, in the King's Name, doth summon a Parliament; and during the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the same.

No Parliament can begin without the King's Presence, either in Person, or by Representation by Commissioners.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in time of Peace, he is then said to be in the height of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the Head of his Army, in time of War. There is then scarce any thing that the King cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons within any bounds. He can, with the Concurrence of his Lords and Commons, legitimate one that is born illegitimate, bastardize one that is born legitimate; that is to say, one begotten in Adultery, the Husband being then within the Four Seas. He can make an Infant of full Age, make an Alien or Forreigner an *English-man*, can attaint a man of Treason when he is dead, when he is no more a Man, *&c.*

A Parliament is summoned in manner following: About Forty Days before the Parliament doth assemble, the King issues out his Writ, *cum Advisamento Concilii sui*; and the Warrant is, *Per ipsum Regem & Concilium.*

The King's Writ (which is a short Letter or Epistle) is directed and sent to every particular person of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual, *in Fide & Dilectione*, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain time and place to treat, and give their Advice in some certain important Affairs concerning the Church and State, *&c.*

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County, to summon the People to elect Two Knights for each County, Two Citizens for each City, and one or Two Burgesses for each Burrough, according to *Statute*, *Charter*, or *Custom*.

In these Elections, anciently all the people had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and Trouble, it was enacted by *Hen.* 6. That none should have any Suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but such as were Freeholders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue, 40 *s.* (which, till the discovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30, or 40 *l.* now) whence it came to pass, that the Lay-Commons were then elected, as the Clergy-Commons, the *Procuratores Cleri* were, and ever have been, *viz. sine Prece, sine Pretio, sine Poculo*, &c. Yet there was then, as now, this Defect or Absurdity, That whereas all *English-men*, who have considerable Estates, ought not to be tax'd without their own *Consent in Parliament*, by themselves, or by their Representatives, yet Copy-holders in *England*, whereof there are very many, who have a thousand pounds a year, have no voice in the Elections of Knights of the Shire.

The Persons elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least Esquires, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statutes of *Hen.* 6. They ought to be *de discretioribus Militibus, & ad laborandum potentioribus*, as the Words in some Writs have been: They ought not to be of younger years; for then it would be *Juvenatus (si sic loqui liceat) potius quam Senatus*, not lazy *Epicures*, but Men of years, vigorous, active and abstemious; Men that will be content to give their constant attendance in *Parliament*, or else to enjoy neither Priviledge nor Expences, allowed to every Member of the Commons-House. They ought to be Native *English-men*, or at least, such as have been Naturalized by *Act of Parliament*; no *Alien* or *Denizen*, none of the Twelve Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person that hath Cure of Souls, may be chosen a *Parliament-man*, to serve for any County, City, or Burrough.

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Two things are said to be requisite to the Legality of *sitting in Parliament*: First, That a Man should be of full Age; that is, Twenty One Years old at least; for if no Man under that Age can dispose of his Estate, nor can make one Legal Act to that purpose, then much less may he bear any Power in the Supreme Power of the Nation, to judge, vote, or dispose of the Estate of the whole Realm; yet the Practice in the House of Commons (though very rarely in the House of Lords) hath oft been otherwise.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Country, are privileg'd, with their Menial Servants attending on their Persons, together with all their Necessary Goods brought along with them, from all *Attachments*, and *Imprisonments* for *Debts*, *Trespasses*, *Account*, or *Covenant*, all the time that they are on the way to the place of *Parliament*, all the time they are on the way home again, *Eundo*, *Morando*, *ad propria Redeundo* (for so were the old words); but they are not privileged from *Arrests* for *Treason*, *Felony*, or *Breach of the Peace*.

The place of meeting for this high and honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town, or House, the King pleaseth; but of latter times it hath been usually held at the King's ancient Palace, and usual Residence at *Westminster*; all the *Lords* in a fair Room by themselves, and the *Commons* not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the Ancient Free Chappel of St. *Stephen*.

The manner of sitting in the *Lord's House* is thus:

The King, as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at the opening of Parliaments, or at the passing of Bills, or at some solemn Debates, as the late King hath frequently done) is placed at the upper end of the Room, in a Chair of State, under a Cloth of State, under which, on either Hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's Right Hand is a Seat, anciently for the King of *Scotland*, when he was summoned to Parliament, as he sometimes was, *in Fide & Legiantia*; but now it is for

for the *Prince* of *Wales*. On the King's Left Hand is a Seat for the Duke of *York*.

On the King's Right Hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, the Two Archbishops; next below, on another Form, the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*; then upon other Forms on the same side, all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the Priority of their *Consecration*.

On the King's Left Hand, upon Forms, are placed the Lords, *Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President of the King's Council*, and *Lord Privy Seal*, if they are *Barons*, above all *Dukes*, except those of the Royal Family; if they are not *Barons*, then they sit uppermost on the *Wool-Sacks*.

On the same side sit the *Dukes*, *Marquisses* and *Earls*, according to their *Creations*.

Upon the first Form a cross the House, below the *Wool-Sacks*, sit the *Viscounts*, and upon the next Form, the *Barons*, all in order.

The *Lord Chancellor*, or *Keeper* (if the *King* be present) stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise sits on the first *Wool-Sack*, thwart the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him: He is *Lord Speaker* of the *Lords House*. Upon other *Wool-Sacks* sit the *Judges*, the *Privy-Counsellors*, and *Secretaries of State*, the *King's Council at Law*, the Masters of *Chancery*. These being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The Reason why these Sages are placed upon *Wool-Sacks*, may probably be, to mind them of the great Importance of *Wool* and *Sheep* to this Nation, that it never be neglected.

On the lowermost *Wool-Sack*, are placed the Clerk of the *Crown*, now *Henry Barker*, Esq; and Clerk of the *Parliament*, at present *John Brown*, Esq; whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament: the other Recordeth all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same. This Clerk hath also Two Clerks under him, who kneel behind the same *Wool-Sack*, and write thereon. Without the Bar of the *Lords House*, sits the King's first *Gentleman Usher*, called the *Black-Rod*, from a Black Staff he carries in his Hand, who

who is at preſent Sir *Thomas Duppa*, under whom is a *Yeoman Uſher*, that waits at the Door within, a Cryer without, and a Sergeant at Mace, always attending the *Lord Chancellor*.

When the King is preſent with his *Crown* on his Head, none of the *Lords* are covered.

The Judges ſtand till the King gives them leave to ſit.

When the King is abſent, the Lords at their Entrance do Reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or ſhould be done by all that enter into the King's Preſence-Chamber.

The Judges then may ſit, but may not be covered, till the Chancellor or Keeper ſignifie unto them the leave of the Lords.

The King's Council, and Maſters of *Chancery* ſit alſo, but may not be covered at all.

The Commons in the Houſe ſit promiſcuouſly, only the Speaker hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the Clerk of that Houſe near him at the Table. They never had any Robes (as the Lords ever had), but wear every one what he fancieth moſt, which to Strangers ſeems very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of *England*: And that during the Attendance on Parliament, a Robe, or Grave Veſtment would as well become the Honourable Members of the Houſe of Commons, as it doth all the Noble *Venetians*, both Young and Old, who have right to ſit in the Great Council of *Venice*, and as it doth the Senators of *Rome* at this day, *&c.*

The time of ſitting in Parliament, is on any day in the Morning, or before Dinner, only it hath anciently been obſerved, not to aſſemble upon ſome high Feſtival Days, but upon ordinary *Sundays* oft times, as days accounted by all Chriſtians, leſs ſolemn than divers other Feſtivals, which are celebrated but once a year.

When the day preſix'd by the King in his Writs of Summons is come, the King uſually cometh in perſon, with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, declares the Cauſe of the Summons in a ſhort Harangue, leaving the reſt to the *Lord Chancellor*, who then

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ſtands behind his Majeſty; the *Commons* in the mean time ſtanding bare at the Bar of the *Lords Houſe*, are afterwards in the King's Name, commanded to chuſe them a Speaker, (which without the King's Command they may not do) whereupon they, returning to their own Houſe, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards, upon another day, they preſent to the King; and being approved of by his Majeſty, ſitting in his Chair, and all his Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, in their Robes of Scarlet, he makes a modeſt Refuſal; which not allowed, he petitioneth his Majeſty, That the *Commons* may have, during their ſitting, Firſt, *A free Acceſs to his Majeſty*. Secondly, *Freedom of Speech in their own Houſe*. Thirdly, *Freedom from Arreſts*.

Before any Affair be medled with, all the Members of the *Houſe of Commons* take the *Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy*, in the preſence of an Officer appointed by the King; and of late they are all, after the choice of a Speaker, to declare their Opinion againſt the Doctrines of *Tranſubſtantion*, *Invocation*, and *Adoration of Saints*, and the *Sacrifice of the Maſs*, which Teſt the *Lords* alſo are now obliged to take in their Houſe before they can ſit and debate upon any Affair.

By the Old Manuſcript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, though it be not ſo Old as ſome Learned Men have imagined, it doth appear as afore-mentioned, That the *Houſe of Commons* did anciently (as the *Houſe of Lords* at this day) conſiſt of Clergy-men as well as Lay-men; there ſate the *Procuratores Cleri*, Two for each Dioceſs, repreſenting all the Clergy-Commons of the Dioceſs, as the Knights of the Shire do all the Lay Commons of the Shire; for it was then judged expedient, that every Freeman of *England*, as well Clergy as Laity, ſhould in paſſing of all Laws touching Propriety, whereunto they were to be ſubject, give their conſent perſonally, or immediately by themſelves, or elſe by ſome, that by their Election, ſhould immediately undertake for them; and the Words of the Writ for ſummoning the *Procuratores Cleri*, as aforeſaid, ſeem to warrant the ſame at this day.

Beſides,

Besides, it is certain by an ancient Record, That in the 49th of *Henry* the III. when Writs were sent out for summoning Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, there were at the same time Writs for summoning the Dean and Chapter of *York*, to send Two Prebendaries to the Parliament (not Synod) then held at *Winchester*, and probably at the same time, to all Deans and Chapters in *England*.

The power and priviledges of both Houses of Parliament, are divers and distinct one from another.

The *Lords House* hath a Power, not only in making and repealing Laws, but also in *tractando & consilium impendendo*, as the words of the Writ are; also in judging of Controversies, judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*, &c.

The *Lords* that in their Religion conform not to the Church of *England*, no longer sit, nor have Suffrage in the *Lords House*.

All the Lords Spiritual and Temporal have this priviledge, That if by Reason of Sickness, or other Business, they cannot appear, they may make their *Proxies* to vote in their stead, after License obtained by a Letter under the King's Signet, to be excused for their Absence; so that in every Parliament, every person in *England*, either by himself or Proxy, or Representative, is said to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law.

The *Commons* have also a power in making and repealing Laws, they also have their Negative Voice; for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the *Commons House*, because from them doth arise the greater part of Moneys.

The Commons have the priviledge to supplicate and propose Laws, to impeach publick Delinquents, even the highest Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The *House of Commons* is the *Grand Inquest* of the Realm, summoned from all parts to present publick Grievances,

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Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this purpose the *Lords* sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the *Commons House* stand bare at the Bar of the *Lords House*, produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, *&c.*

Note, That although every Member of the *Commons House* be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Burrough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice equal to any other, his Power absolute to consent or dissent, without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the States General of the *United Netherlands* are obliged to do in many Cases.

Yet are they to make it their special care to promote the good of that County, City, or Burrough, for which they serve, and from which heretofore they usually did receive Instructions and Directions concerning their Grievances, Wants, *&c.*

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons, both Lay and Clergy, that is, the *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas*, (as the words of the Writ are) that is, such Allowance as the King considering the Prizes of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the People to pay; in the 17*th Edw.* II. it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgesses; but not long after it was Four Shillings a day for dubbed Knights, and Two Shillings for all others; which in those days, as appears by the Prizes of all things, was a considerable Sum, above Twenty times more than it is now; for not only their Expences were considered, though that was great, by reason of the suitable Attendance that then every Parliament-Man had, but also their Pains, their Loss of Time, and necessary neglect of their own private Affairs, for the Service of their Countrey; and when the Counties, Cities, and Burroughs paid so dear for their Expences, they were wont to take care to chuse such Men as were best able, and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of Affairs; by which means, with some other, more business in those times was dis-

dispatch'd in Parliament in a Week, than is now perhaps in Ten: So that the Protections for Parliament-Men, and their Servants from Arrests, were not then grievous, when scarce any Parliament or Session lasted so long as One of the Four Terms now at *Westminster*. In the Reign of *Edw.* III. the Parliament sate sometimes but Eight Days, and sometimes less, as may be seen in the Records of the *Tower*, and yet transacted several and weighty Affairs of the Nation, many things being prepared before-hand, (as some think) by the King and his Privy-Council, as they are at present in *Sweden* by the Forty Counsellors of State, and as in *Scotland* by the Lords of the Articles; and that commonly they then debated only upon such things as the King did propose, which is still done by the Convocation of the Clergy of *England*.

The afore-mentioned Expences being duly paid, did cause all the petty decayed Burroughs of *England* to become humble Suiters to the King, that they might not be obliged to send Burgesses to Parliament; whereby it came to pass, that divers were unburgessed, as it was in particular granted to *Chipping*, or *Market-Torriton*, upon their Petition; and then the Number of the *Commons House*, being scarce half so many as at present, their Debates and Bills were sooner expedited, no Faction among them, nor Distinction of Parties, but altogether, by a Blessed Unanimity amongst themselves, and Compliance with the *Lords*, rarely denied any thing to the King, and as rarely were denied any thing by the King.

The Manner of Debates of passing of Bills and Acts, is thus:

It is the practice of each House to debate, not only what the King hath proposed, but of any other Lay-matter, unless their Sovereign shall expressly forbid the same, as heretofore hath sometimes been done.

It is free for any Man of the Parliament, or not of the Parliament, to get a Bill drawn by some Lawyer, and give the same to the Speaker, or Clerk of the Parliament, to be presented at a time convenient, and this Bill may be put first, either in the *Lords-House*, or the *Commons-House*.

What-

Whatever is propoſed for a Law, is firſt put in Writing, and called a Bill, which being read, commonly after Nine of the Clock, in a full Aſſembly, it is either unanimouſly rejected at firſt, or elſe allowed to be debated; and then it is committed to a certain number of the Houſe preſently nominated, and called a *Committee*. After it hath been amended, and Twice read Two ſeveral Days in the Houſe, then it is Engroſſed; that is, Written fair in a Parchment, and read the Third time another day; and then if it be in the *Lords Houſe*, the *Lord Chancellor*; in the *Commons-Houſe*, the *Speaker* demandeth, if they will have it put to the queſtion, whether a Law or no Law; if the *major* part be for it, then it is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit baille aux communes*, or *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, retaining ſtill, in this, and ſome other things about making Laws, the Cuſtom of our Anceſtors, who were generally skilled in the *French Tongue*.

Note, *That when the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be put to the queſtion, he gives notice the Day before, That to morrow he intends to put ſuch Bills to the Paſſing, or Third Reading, and deſires the ſpecial Attendance of all the Members.*

Note alſo, *That if a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more propoſed, during that Seſſion.*

A Bill ſent by the *Commons* up to the *Lords* is uſual (to ſhew their Reſpect) attended with Thirty or Forty of the Members of the Houſe; as they come up to the *Lords Bar*, the Member that hath the Bill, making Three profound Reverences, delivereth it to the *Lord Chancellor*, who, for that purpoſe, comes down to the Bar.

A Bill ſent by the *Lords* to the *Commons*, is uſually ſent by ſome of the Maſters of the *Chancery*, or other Perſon whoſe place is on the *Wool-Sacks*, (and by none of the Members of that Houſe) and they coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing Thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and deſired it may be there taken into Conſideration; if afterwards it paſs that Houſe, then it is written on the Bill, *Les Communes ont aſſentez*. In Meſſages of great Importance, the *Lords* make uſe of One or Two

Two of the Chief Judges to go to the Houſe of *Commons*.

When any one in the *Commons-Houſe* will ſpeak to a Bill, he ſtands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the Speaker; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet it is not allowed to anſwer again the ſame day, leſt the whole time ſhould be ſpent by Two talkative perſons. Alſo if a Bill be debating in the Houſe, no man may ſpeak to it in one day above once, unleſs the whole Houſe be turned into a Committee, and then every Member may reply as oft as he judges is expedient.

If any one ſpeak words of Offence to the King's Majeſty, or to the Houſe, he is called to the Bar, and ſometimes ſent to the *Tower*. The Speaker is not allowed to perſwade or diſſwade in paſſing of a Bill, but only to make a ſhort and plain Narrative, nor to Vote, except the Houſe be equally divided.

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily aſſembles not, though many times they continue ſitting long in the Afternoon.

Committees ſit after Dinner, where it is allowed to ſpeak, and reply, as oft as they pleaſe.

In the *Lords Houſe* they give their Suffrages or Votes, beginning at the *Puiſne*, or loweſt *Baron*, and ſo the reſt *Seriatim*, every one anſwering apart, [*Content*, or *Not Content*.]

In the *Houſe of Commons*, they Vote by *Yea*'s and *No*'s altogether; and if it be doubtful, whether is the greater Number, then the *Yea*'s are to go forth, and the *No*'s are to ſit ſtill, (becauſe theſe are content with their preſent condition, without any ſuch addition or alteration of Laws, as the other deſire) and ſome are appointed to number them: but at a Committee, though it be of the whole Houſe, as is ſometimes, the *Yea*'s go on one ſide, and the *No*'s on the other, whereby they may be diſcerned.

If a Bill paſs in one Houſe, and being ſent to the other Houſe, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each Houſe meet, the Lords ſitting covered

at a Table, the Commons standing bare with great Re-
spect, where the Business is debated; if they then agree
not, that Business is nulled: but if they agree, then it
is at last brought (with all other Bills which have passed
in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his
Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes
(sometimes before his pleasure is, to prorogue or Dis-
solve them), and being Seated in his Chair of State, and
all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads
the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the
Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King,
who before hath maturely considered each Bill, pronoun-
ceth the Royal Assent. If it be a publick Bill, the An-
swer is, (*le Roy le veut*,) which gives Life and Birth to
that Bill, that was before but an *Embrio*. If a private Bill,
the Answer is, (*Soit fait comme il est desiré.*) If it be a
publick Bill, which the King likes not, then the Answer is,
(*Le Roy s'avisera*) which is taken for an absolute denial in a
more civil way, and that Bill wholly nulled. So that it is
as true in *England*, in some sence, as in any Monarchy in
the World, *Quod Principi placuit legis habet vigorem*; Not
that whatever the King of *England* wills, becomes immedi-
ately a Law, but nothing, except what the King wills, hath
the force of Law.

Note, *That the King without his personal Presence, can, by
Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give his Royal Assent
to any Bill that requires haste.*

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to his Majesty, then the
Answer is, (*Le Roy remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur
Benevolence, & aussi le veut*) which ancient Ceremony of
thanking the Subject for parting with their Money, some
think might better be spared, because it intimates a dis-
tinct Interest between the King and his Subjects, which is
not only false, but very dangerous to be allowed of. The
King is *Pater Patriæ*, the Money given to him, is for our
Use and Benefit; if we are niggardly to him, we injure
our selves, *&c.* The Bill for the King's General Pardon,
hath but one Reading in either House, for this Reason, be-
cause they must take it, as the King will please to give it; so
the

the Bill of Subſidies granted by the Clergy, Aſſembled in Convocation for the ſame Reaſon. When the Bill for the General Pardon is paſſed by the King, the Anſwer is thus, (*Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement aſſemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement votre Majeſte & prient Dieu vous donner en ſante bonne vie & longue.*

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh, were paſſed and enrolled in *French*, now in *Engliſh.*

Moſt of our Ancient Acts of Parliament, run in this Stile: *The King at the humble Requeſt of the Commons, with the Aſſent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and Barons, hath Ordained, or Enacted.* After, it was thus, *The King, by the Advice and Aſſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Aſſent of the Commons, doth Enact.* Of latter times it hath been thus; *Be it Enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by, and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons:* although the words of the Writ for ſummoning the *Commons*, (which ought to be the main Rule) is only *ad Conſentiendum*, and not *ad Concilium impendendum*, as it is in the Writ to the *Lords*; and it is evident that the *Commons*, in the late *Long Parliament*, made that an advantage, for juſtifying their *Uſurpations* againſt the King in that Point. And ſo in another Parliament, the *Commons* endeavoured to maintain, that the *Concurrence* of the *Lords* was not always neceſſary in *Acts of Parliament*, becauſe 1 *Edw.* 6. *cap.* 5. in paſſing that Act againſt *Tranſportation of Horſes*, the *Lords* were caſually omitted, yet by the Regiſter of the *Lords Houſe*, it appears, that that Bill began firſt in the *Lords Houſe*, and there paſſed, before the *Commons* took it in debate; and therefore the King's Council at Law is very curious in wording rightly all Acts, before they are brought to the King, and the Clerks of the Parliament are careful in Tranſcribing and Regiſtring them: However, it is to be wiſhed, that to prevent future miſchief to this Nation, ſome Clauſes in the late Act of *Oblivion* and *Indemnity*, might be amended, or at leaſt explained, and more eſpecially about the beginning of that Act, theſe words, *That all manner of Treaſons*, &c. *ſince* January 1637. *and before*

June 1660. *by Vertue of any Authority from his Majesty King* Charles *the First, or his late Majesty, be pardoned*, &c.) which words might possibly be foisted in designedly, to insinuate, as if (according to that most Absurd and Traiterous Position of some of the Rebellious Members of the Long Parliament) the King's Person, or any Commissionated by him, could be guilty of *Treason* against the *King's Authority*, or against *his Two Houses of Parliament*, by pursuing of Rebels to bring them to Justice, according to the Laws of the Land. It were also to be desired, that to prevent the great dishonour of making so many additional and explanatory Acts of Parliament, so frequently, as hath of late been done, all considerable Bills of Publick Concernment, once read in either House of Parliament, may before they be passed, be exposed to the View of all Comers, (as anciently among the *Romans* was usual) to the end, that any other Person (besides those of the *Two Houses*) may, within the space of certain Days, freely propose in writing, or otherwise, his Exceptions, Additions, Alterations, or Amendments. *Sed hæc obiter*.

When those things, for which the Parliament was summoned, have been sufficiently treated and brought to a conclusion, then the King doth usually Adjourn, Prorogue, or Dissolve the Parliament in manner following.

The Adjournments are usually made in the *Lords House*, by the *Lord Chancellor* in the King's Name, to what other day the King pleaseth, and also to what other place, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next meeting in the same state they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed.

In the like manner the Parliament is *Prorogued*; but by a *Prorogation* there is a *Session*, and then the *Bills* that were almost ready in *both Houses* for the Royal Assent, not having it, must, at the re-assembling of the Parliament, begin a new.

The *Speaker* of the *House of Commons*, upon Notice given, That it is the King's pleasure that *House* shall also *Adjourn*,

journ, doth say, with the Assent of the House, *This House is Adjourned.*

When the King's pleasure is to *Prorogue*, or *Dissolve* the Parliament, His Majesty commonly cometh in Person, with his *Crown* on his Head, sendeth the *Black Rod* for all the *House of Commons*, to come to the *Bar* of the *Lords House*, and after the *King's Answer* to each *Bill* signified, as aforementioned, His Majesty usually makes a solemn Speech, the *Lord Chancellor* another, and the *Speaker* of the *House of Commons* a Third. Then the *Lord Chancellor*, by the special Command of the *King*, doth pronounce the Parliament *Prorogued* or *Dissolved.*

Note, *That the King being Head of the Parliament, if his Death doth happen during the sitting of the Parliament, it is, ipso facto, Dissolved.*

Anciently, after every *Session* of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that *Proclamation*, the Law intended, that every one hath Notice by his *Representative*, of what is transacted in Parliament: Of latter times, since *Printing* became common, that Custom hath been laid aside.

The Number of Persons that have Place and Suffrage in both Houses.

THere belongs now to the HOUSE OF LORDS,

Fourteen *Dukes.*
Three *Marquesses.*
Seventy Four *Earls.*
Nine *Viscounts.*
Sixty Seven *Barons.* In all 167.

Then there are Two *Archbishops.*
And Four and Twenty *Bishops.* In all 26.

To the HOUSE OF COMMONS *belong,*

First, for the Forty Shires of *England*, Two for each; in all Eighty *Knights*.

Then for each of the Twelve Counties of *Wales*, Twelve *Knights*.

For Twenty Five Cities in *England*, Two to each, and *London* Four; in all is Fifty Four *Citizens*.

For the Eight *Cinque-Ports*, Sixteen *Barons*.

For the *Two Universities*, Two *Burgesses* for each, is Four, *&c.*

For One Hundred Sixty Eight *Boroughs*, there are Three Hundred Thirty and Two *Burgesses*; for Two of those *Boroughs* send but One a piece.

And in the Twelve Counties of *Wales*, are just Twelve *Burgesses*

So the total Number of the House of COMMONS is Five Hundred and Ten, whereof generally Two Hundred are absent upon business, or sick, *&c.*

Note, *That the Barons of the* Cinque-Ports, *are, at this day, only as other Burgesses in Parliament, but are still called Barons, after the ancient manner, because heretofore they got Renown by their Exploits at Sea, in defending the Kingdom; in Memory whereof, they have yet the Priviledge to send Burgesses to bear the Cloth of State over the King's Head in the Day of his Coronation, and to Dine that Day in the King's Presence.*

A True

A True List of the Lords Spiritual *and* Temporal.

PRince *George* of *Denmark* and *Norway*, Duke of *Cumberland.*

The Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*, Lord Preſident of the Council.

DUKES.

Henry Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marſhal of *England.*
Charles Duke of *Somerſet.*
Henry Duke of *Newcaſtle.*
Charles Duke of *Richmond.*
Charles Duke of *Southampton.*
Charles Duke of *Grafton.*
James Duke of *Ormond.*
Henry Duke of *Beaufort.*
George Duke of *Northumberland.*
Charles Duke of St. *Albans.*
James Duke of *Berwick.*
Charles Duke of *Bolton.*
Charles Duke of *Schomberg.*

MARQUISSES.

George Lord Marquiſs of *Hallifax.*
William Lord Marquiſs of *Powis.*
Thomas Lord Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*, Lord Preſident of the Council.

Robert Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England.*
William Earl of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of the Houſhold.
Charles Sackville, Earl of *Dorſet*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold.

Aubrey Earl of *Oxford.*
Charles Earl of *Shrewsbury.*
Anthony Earl of *Kent.*
William Earl of *Derby.*
John Earl of *Rutland.*
Theophilus Earl of *Huntingdon.*
William Earl of *Bedford.*
Thomas Earl of *Pembroke.*
Edward Earl of *Lincoln.*
George Earl of *Suffolk.*
Charles Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houshold.
James Earl of *Salisbury.*
John Earl of *Exeter.*
John Earl of *Bridgwater.*
Philip Earl of *Leicester.*
George Earl of *Northampton.*
Edward Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland.*
William Earl of *Devonshire*, L. Steward of the Houshold.
Basil Earl of *Denbigh.*
John Earl of *Bristol.*
John Earl of *Clare.*
Pawlet Earl of *Bolinbrook.*
Charles Earl of *Westmorland.*
Charles Earl of *Manchester.*
Thomas Earl of *Berkshire.*
John Earl of *Mulgrave.*
Thomas Earl *Rivers.*
Robert Earl of *Lindsey*, L. Great Chamberlain of *England.*
Henry Earl of *Peterborough.*
Thomas Earl of *Stamford.*
Charles Earl of *Winchelsey.*
Evelin Earl of *Kingston* upon *Hull.*
Charles Earl of *Caernarvon.*
Philip Earl of *Chesterfield.*
Thomas Earl of *Thanet.*
William Earl of *Strafford.*
Robert Earl of *Sunderland.*
Robert Earl of *Scarsdale.*
Edward Earl of *Sandwich.*
Henry Earl of *Clarendon.*

Algr.

Algernon Earl of *Eſſex.*
Robert Earl of *Cardigan.*
James Earl of *Angleſey.*
John Earl of *Bath.*
Edward Earl of *Carliſle.*
William Earl of *Craven.*
Thomas Earl of *Alesbury.*
Richard Earl of *Burlington.*
Anthony Earl of *Shaftsbury.*
Edward Henry Lee, Earl of *Litchfield.*
Thomas Earl of *Suſſex.*
Louis Earl of *Feverſham.*
Charles Earl of *Macklesfield.*
Charles Earl of *Radnor.*
William Earl of *Tarmouth.*
George Earl of *Berkeley.*
Daniel Earl of *Nottingham.*
Laurence Earl of *Rocheſter.*
James Earl of *Abington.*
Baptiſt Earl of *Gainsborough.*
Coniers Earl of *Holderneſs.*
Other Earl of *Plymouth.*
Francis Earl of *Derwentwater.*
Henry Howard Earl of *Stafford.*
William Bentinck Earl of *Portland.*
Thomas Earl of *Faulconberg.*
Charles Earl of *Monmouth.*
Ralph Earl of *Mountague.*
John Earl of *Marlborough.*
Arthur Earl of *Torrington*, Baron of *Torbay.*
Richard Earl of *Scarborough.*
Henry Earl of *Warrington.*

VISCOUNTS.

Edward Viſcount *Hereford.*
Francis Viſcount *Montague.*
William Viſcount *Say* and *Seal.*
Francis Viſcount *Newport.*
Charles Viſcount *Townſend.*
Thomas Viſcount *Weymouth.*

Christopher Viscount *Hatton.*
Henry Viscount *Sidney.*
Henry Viscount *Longueville.*

BARONS.

George Lord *Abergavenny.*
James Lord *Andley.*
Robert Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby.*
John Lord *de la Ware.*
Charles Lord *Berkley* of *Berkeley.*
Thomas Lord *Morley* and *Monteagle.*
Robert Lord *Ferrars.*
Charles Lord *Fitz-Walter.*
Edward Lord *Stourton.*
Ralph Lord *Eure.*
Philip Lord *Wharton.*
Thomas Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham.*
William Lord *Paget.*
Francis Lord *Howard* of *Effingham.*
—— Lord *North* and *Grey* of *Rolleston.*
James Lord *Chandois.*
Robert Lord *Hunsdon.*
Robert Sidney Lord *Sidney* of *Penshurst.*
Thomas Lord *Petre.*
Charles Lord *Gerard* of *Gerards Bromley.*
Henry Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour.*
Christopher Lord *Tenham.*
Fulke Lord *Brook.*
Ford Lord *Grey* of *Wark.*
John Lord *Lovelace.*
John Lord *Paulet.*
William Lord *Maynard.*
Thomas Lord *Coventry.*
William Lord *Howard* of *Escrick.*
Charles Lord *Mohun.*
Henry Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury.*
Thomas Lord *Leigh* of *Stonely.*
Thomas Lord *Germyn* of St. *Edmunds-bury.*
William Lord *Byron.*
John Lord *Vaughan.*

Fran-

Francis Lord *Carrington.*
William Lord *Widdrington.*
Edward Lord *Ward.*
John Lord *Culpepper.*
Charles Boyl Lord *Clifford* of *Lanesborough.*
Robert Lord *Lucas.*
Henry Lord *Bellaſyſe.*
Edward Lord *Rockingham.*
Robert Lord *Lexinton.*
Marmaduke Lord *Langdale.*
John Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton.*
Charles Granville Lord *Granville.*
Francis Lord *Holles.*
Charles Lord *Cornwallis.*
Thomas Lord *Crew.*
John Lord *Arundel* of *Trerice.*
Hugh Lord *Clifford* of *Chudleigh.*
Peregrine Osburne Lord *Osburne.*
George Lord *Carteret.*
John Lord *Oſſulſton.*
George Lord *Dartmouth.*
Giles Lord *Allington.*
John Lord *Stawel.*
Francis Lord *Guilford.*
Sidney Lord *Godolphin* of *Rialton.*
Henry Lord *Dover.*
John Lord *Jeffreys.*
Henry Lord *Walgrave* of *Cheuton.*
Edward Lord *Griffin.*
Hugh Lord *Cholmondely.*
John Lord *Aſhburnham.*

Archbiſhops and Biſhops.

Doctor *William Sancroft*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*

Doctor *Thomas Lamplugh*, Lord Archbiſhop of *York.*

Dr. *Henry Compton*, Lord Biſhop of *London.*
Dr. *Nathaniel Crew*, Lord Biſhop of *Durham.*

Dr. *Peter*

Dr. *Peter Mew*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*.
Dr. *Herbert Croft*, Lord Bishop of *Hereford*.
Dr. *Thomas Wood*, Lord Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*.
Dr. *Thomas Barlow*, Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*.
Dr. *William Beaw*, Lord Bishop of *Landaff*.
Dr. *William Lloyd*, Lord Bishop of St. *Asaph*.
Dr. *Robert Frampton*, Lord Bishop of *Glocester*.
Dr. *Thomas Sprat*, Lord Bishop of *Rochester*.
Dr. *Thomas Smith*, Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*.
Dr. *William Lloyd*, Lord Bishop of *Norwich*.
Dr. *Francis Turner*, Lord Bishop of *Ely*.
Dr. *Thomas Kenn*, Lord Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*.
Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, Lord Bishop of *Exeter*.
Dr. *White*, Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*.
Dr. *Lloyd*, Lord Bishop of St. *Davids*.
Dr. *Hough*, Lord Bishop of *Oxford*.
Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*.
Dr. *Gilbert Ironside*, Lord Bishop of *Bristol*.
Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet*, Lord Bishop of *Worcester*.
Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Lord Bishop of *Chichester*.

A List of the Knights, Citizens, *and* Burgesses *of the present Parliament, summoned to meet at* Westminster, *in* October 1690. *in the Second Year of the Reign of King* William *and Queen* Mary.

Bedfordshire 4.

THE Honourable *Edward Russel* Esq;
Thomas Browne Esq;
Town of *Bedford.*
Thomas Hillersdon Esq;
Thomas Christie Esq;

Berks 9.

Sir *Henry Winchcombe* Bar.
Sir *Humphrey Forster* Bar.
Borough of *New-Windsor.*
Sir *Charles Porter* Knight.
William Adderly Esq;
Borough of *Reading.*
Sir *William Rich* Bar.
Sir *Henry Fane* Knight of the *Bath.*
Borough of *Wallingford.*
William Jennens Esq;
John Wallis Esq;
Borough of *Abington.*
Simon Harcourt Esq;

Bucks 14.

The Right Honourable *Thomas Wharton* Esq;
The Right Honourable *Richard Hampden* Esq;
Town of *Buckingham.*
Sir *Richard Temple* Knight and Baronet.
Alexander Denton Esq;

Bo-

Borough of *Chipping-Wicomb.*
William Jephson Esq;
Thomas Lewes Junior Esq;
Borough of *Alesbury.*
Sir *Thomas Lee* Bar.
Thomas Lee Esq;
Borough of *Agmondesham.*
William Montague Esq;
Edmond Waller of *Beconsfield* Esq;
Borough of *Wendover.*
Richard Beake Esq;
John Backwell Esq;
Borough of *Great Marlow.*
James Chase Esq;
Sir *William Whitelocke* Knight.

Cambridge 6.

Sir *Levinus Bennet* Bar.
Sir *Robert Cotton* Knight.
University of *Cambridge.*
Sir *Robert Sawyer* Knight.
The Honourable *Edward Finch* Esq;
Town of *Cambridge.*
Sir *John Cotton* Bar.
Granado Pigott Esq;

Chester 4.

Sir *John Mainwaring* Bar.
Sir *Robert Cotton* Knight and Baronet.
City of *Chester.*
Sir *Thomas Grosvenor* Bar.
Richard Leving Esq;

Cornwal 44.

The Honourable *Francis Roberts* Esq;
The Right Honourable *Hugh Boscowen* Esq;
Borough of *Dunhivid*, alias *Launceston.*
The Right Honourable *William Harbord* Esq;
The Honourable *Bernard Granville* Esq;

Bo-

Borough of *Leskard.*

Sir *Bourchier Wray* Knight of the Bath, and Bar.
Emanuel Pyper Eſq;

Borough of *Leſtwithiel.*

Sir *Bevill Grenville* Knight.
Walter Kendal Eſq;

Borough of *Truro.*

Sir *Henry Aſhurſt* Bar.
Henry Vincent Eſq;

Borough of *Bodmin.*

Sir *John Cutler* Knight and Baronet.
Nicholas Glynn Eſq;

Borough of *Helſton.*

Sir *John St. Aubin* Bar.
Charles Godolphin Eſq;

Borough of *Saltaſh.*

Sir *John Carew* Bar.
Richard Carew Eſq;

Borough of *Camelford.*

Ambroſe Manaton Eſq;
Henry Manaton Eſq;

Borough of *Port-Higham*, alias *Weſlow.*

Edward Seymour Eſq;
Jonathan Trelawny Eſq;

Borough of *Grampound.*

John Tanner Eſq;
Walter Vincent Eſq;

Borough of *Eaſtlow.*

Charles Trelawny Eſq;
Henry Trelawny Eſq;

Borough of *Penryn.*

Sidney Godolphin Eſq;
Alexander Pendarvis Eſq;

Borough of *Tregony.*

Sir *John Tremaine* Knight, Serjeant at Law.
Hugh Forteſcue Eſq;

Borough of *Boſſiny.*

Samuel Travers Eſq;
Sir *Peter Colleton* Bar.

Bo-

Borough of St. *Ives.*
James Praed Esq;
William Harris Esq;
Borough of *Foway.*
Jonathan Rashleigh Esq;
Shadrach Vincent Esq;
Borough of St. *Germans.*
Daniel Elliot Esq;
Henry Fleming Esq;
Borough of St. *Michael.*
Francis Scobell Esq;
Anthony Rowe Esq;
Borough of *Newport.*
The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Cheyne.*
John Speccot Esq;
Borough of St. *Mawes.*
Sir *Joseph Tredenham* Knight.
John Tredenham Esq;
Borough of *Kellington.*
Francis Fulford Esq;

Cumberland 6.

Sir *George Fletcher* Bar.
Sir *John Lowther* of *White-haven*, Bar.
City of *Carlisle.*
Jeremiah Bubb Esq;
Christopher Musgrave Esq;
Borough of *Cockermouth.*
Sir *Orlando Gee* Knight.
Sir *Wilfred Lawson* Bar.

Derby 4.

Sir *Gilbert Clarke* Knight.
Henry Gilbert Esq;
Town of *Derby.*
The Honourable *Anchitel Gray* Esq;
Robert Wilmot Esq;

Devonshire 26.

Francis Courtenay Esq;
Samuel Roise Esq;

City of *Exeter*.

Sir *Edward Seymour* Bar.
Christopher Bale Esq;

Borough of *Totnes*.

Sir *John Powel* Bar.
Henry Seymour Esq;

Borough of *Plymouth*.

The Honourable *John Greenville* Esq;

Borough of *Oakhampton*.

William Cary Esq;
Henry Nortleigh Esq;

Borough of *Barnstable*.

The Right Honourable Sir *George Hutchins* Kt.
Arthur Champneys Esq;

Borough of *Plympton*.

Sir *George Treby* Knight.
John Pollexfen Esq;

Borough of *Honiton*.

Sir *William Drake* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Walter Yonge* Bar.

Borough of *Tavistock*.

The Honourable *Robert Russel* Esq;
Sir *Francis Drake* Bar.

Borough of *Ashburton*.

Sir *Richard Reynel* Knight and Baronet.
William Stawell Esq;

Borough of *Clifton*, *Dartmouth*, and *Hardness*.

Sir *Joseph Herne* Knight.
William Hayne Esq;

Borough of *Beralston*.

Sir *Francis Drake* Bar.
John Swinfen Esq;

Borough of *Tiverton*.

Samuel Foote Esq;
Thomas Bere Esq;

Dorſetſhire 20.

Thomas Strangeways Eſq;
Thomas Freke Eſq;
Town of *Pole.*
Sir *Nathaniel Nappier* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *John Trenchard* Knight.
Borough of *Dorcheſter.*
Sir *Robert Nappier* Knight and Baronet.
James Gould Eſq;
Borough of *Lime Regis.*
Henry Henley Eſq;
John Burridge Eſq;
Borough of *Weymouth.*
Sir *John Morton* Bar.
Michael Harvey Eſq;
Borough of *Melcom Regis.*
Henry Henning Eſq;
Nicholas Gould Eſq;
Borough of *Bridport.*
John Michel Eſq;
Sir *Stephen Evance* Knight.
Borough of *Shafton,* alias *Shaftsbury.*
Sir *Matthew Andrews* Knight.
Edward Nicholas Eſq;
Borough of *Wareham.*
Thomas Erle Eſq;
William Okeden Eſq;
Borough of *Corf-Caſtle.*
Richard Fownes Eſq;
William Culliford Eſq;

Durham 4.

Sir *Robert Eden* Bar.
William Lambton Eſq;
City of *Durham.*
William Tempeſt Eſq;
George Morland Eſq;

Eſſex 8.

Henry Mildmay Eſq;
Sir *Francis Maſham* Bar.
Borough of *Colcheſter.*
Samuel Reynolds Eſq;
Edward Cary Eſq;
Borough of *Maldon.*
Sir *Thomas Darcy* Bar.
Charles Mountague Eſq;
Borough of *Harwich.*
The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Cheyne.*
Sir *Thomas Middleton* Knight.

Glouceſterſhire 8.

Sir *John Guiſe* Bar.
Sir *Ralph Dutton* Bar.
City of *Glouceſter.*
William Cook Eſq;
William Try Eſq;
Borough of *Cirenceſter.*
The Right Honourable *Henry Powle* Eſq;
Richard Howe Eſq;
Borough of *Tewkſbury.*
Richard Dowdeſwell Eſq;
The Right Honourable Sir *Henry Capel* Knight.

Herefordſhire 8.

Sir *John Morgan* Bar.
Sir *Herbert Croft* Bar.
City of *Hereford.*
Paul Foley Eſq;
Henry Cornwall Eſq;
Borough of *Lempſter.*
Thomas Conyngesby Eſq;
John Dutton Colt Eſq;
Borough of *Weobley.*
John Birch Eſq;
Robert Price Eſq;

Hertfordshire 6.

Sir *Thomas Pope Blount* Bar.
Ralph Freeman Esq;
Borough of St. *Albans.*
Sir *Samuel Grimston* Bar.
George Churchill Esq;
Borough of *Hertford.*
Sir *William Cowper* Bar.
Sir *William Leman* Bar.

Huntingtonshire 4.

The Honourable *Robert Mountague* Esq;
John Driden Esq;
Borough of *Huntington.*
The Honourable *Sidney Wortly*, alias *Mountague* Esq;
The Honourable *Richard Mountague* Esq;

Kent 10.

The Honourable Sir *Vere Fane*, Knight of the *Bath.*
Sir *John Knatchbull* Bar.
City of *Canterbury.*
Sir *William Honywood* Bar.
Henry Lee Esq;
City of *Rochester.*
Sir *Joseph Williamson* Knight.
Francis Clarke Esq;
Borough of *Maidston.*
Sir *Thomas Taylor* Bar.
Thomas Ryder Esq;
Borough of *Quinborough.*
Sir *John Bankes* Bar.
Robert Crawford Esq;

Lancashire 14.

The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Brandon Gerrard.*
The Honourable *James Stanley.*
Borough of *Lancaster.*
Roger Kirby Esq;
Thomas Preston Esq;

Borough of *Preſton* in *Amounderneſs*.
Chriſtopher Greenfield Eſq;
Borough of *Newton*.
The Honourable *George Cholmondely* Eſq;
Sir *John Chichley* Knight.
Borough of *Wiggan*.
Sir *Richard Standiſh* Knight.
Peter Shakerly Eſq;
Borough of *Clithero*.
Anthony Parker Eſq;
Roger Kenyon Eſq;
Borough of *Leverpool*.
The Right Honourable *Richard* Lord *Colcheſter*.
Thomas Norris of *Speak* Eſq;

Leiceſter 4.

The Right Honourable *Bennet* Lord *Sherrard*.
Sir *Thomas Heſilridge* Bar.
Borough of *Leiceſter*.
Sir *Edward Abney* Knight.
Lawrence Carter Eſq;

Lincoln 12.

The Right Honourable *George* Viſcount *Caſtleton*.
Sir *Thomas Huſſey* Bar.
City of *Lincoln*.
Sir *John Bolles* Bar.
Sir *Edward Huſſey* Bar.
Borough of *Boſton*.
Peregrine Berty Eſq;
Sir *William Yorke* Knight.
Borough of *Great Grimsby*.
Sir *Edward Aſcough* Knight.
John Chaplin Eſq;
Town of *Stamford*.
The Honourable *Charles Bertie* Eſq;
William Hyde Eſq;

Borough

Borough of *Grantham*.
Sir *John Brownlowe* Bar.
Sir *William Ellis* Bar.

Middlesex 8.

Sir *Charles Gerrard* Bar.
Ralph Hawtery Esq;
City of *Westminster*.
Sir *William Poultney* Knight.
Sir *Walter Clarges* Bar.
London.
Sir *William Pritchard* Knight.
Sir *Samuel Dashwood* Knight.
Sir *William Turner* Knight.
Sir *Thomas Vernon* Knight.

Monmouthshire 3.

The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord Marquess *Worcester*.
Thomas Morgan Esq;
Borough of *Monmouth*.
Sir *Charles Kemeys* Knight.

Norfolk 12.

Sir *Jacob Astley* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *William Cooke* Bar.
City of *Norwich*.
Thomas Blofeild Esq;
Hugh Bokenham Esq;
Town of *Lyn-Regis*.
Sir *John Turner* Knight.
Daniel Bedingfield Esq;
Town of *Great Yarmouth*.
George England Esq;
Samuel Fuller Esq;
Borough of *Thetford*.
Baptist May Esq;
Sir *Francis Guybon* Knight.
Borough of *Castlerising*.
Right Honourable Sir *Robert Howard* Knight.
Robert Walpole Esq;

Northampton. 9.

Sir *St. Andrew St. John* Bar.
John Parkhurſt Eſq;
City of *Peterborough.*
William Brownelowe Eſq;
Gilbert Dolben Eſq;
Town of *Northampton.*
Sir *Thomas Samuel* Bar.
Sir *William Langham* Knight.
Town of *Brackley,*
The Honnurable Sir *VVilliam Egerton* Knight of the *Bath.*
John Blencowe Sergeant at Law.
Borough of *Higham Ferrers.*
Thomas Andrews Eſq;

Northumberland 8.

William Forſter Eſq;
Philip Bickerſtaff Eſq;
Town of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine.*
Sir *Ralph Carr* Knight.
William Carr Eſq;
Borough of *Morpeth.*
The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Morpeth.*
Roger Fenwick Eſq;
Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed.*
Sir *Francis Blake* Knight.
Samuel Ogle Eſq;

Nottingham 8.

Sir *Scroop How* Knight.
William Sacheverel Eſq;
Town of *Nottingham.*
Charles Hutchinſon Eſq;
Richard Slater Eſq;
Borough of *Eaſt-Retford.*
John Thornehagh Eſq;

Town

Town of *Newark* upon *Trent*.
The Right Honourable *William* Lord *Eland*.
The Honourable *Nicholas Sanderson* Esq;

Oxon 9.

The Right Honourable *Mountague* Lord *Norreys*.
Sir *Robert Jenkinson* Bar.
University of *Oxon*.
The Honourable *Heneage Finch* Esq;
Sir *Thomas Clarges* Knight.
City of *Oxon*.
The Honourable *Henry Bertie* Esq;
Sir *Edward Norreys* Knight.
Borough of *New-Woodstock*.
Sir *Thomas Littleton* Bar.
Thomas Wheate Esq;
Borough of *Banbury*.
Sir *Robert Dashwood* Knight and Baronet.

Rutland 2.

Sir *Thomas Mackworth* Bar.
Bennet Sherrard Esq;

Salop 12.

The Honourable *Richard Newport* Esq;
Edward Kynaston of *Oately* Esq;
Town of *Salop*.
The Honourable *Andrew Newport* Esq;
Richard Mitton Esq;
Borough of *Bruges*, alias *Bridgenorth*.
Sir *William Whitmore* Bar.
Sir *Edward Acton* Bar.
Borough of *Ludlow*.
Thomas Hanmer Esq;
William Gower Esq;
Borough of *Wenlock*.
Sir *William Forester* Knight.
George Weld Esq;

Town of *Biſhops-Caſtle.*
William Oakeley Eſq;

Somerſet 18.

Sir *Edward Phillips* Knight.
Nathaniel Palmer Eſq;
City of *Briſtol.*
Sir *Richard Hart* Knight.
Sir *John Knight* Knight.
City of *Bath.*
Sir *William Baſſet* Knight.
Joſeph Langton Eſq;
City of *Wells.*
Edward Barkeley Eſq;
Hopton Wyndham Eſq;
Borough of *Taunton.*
John Speke Eſq;
Edward Clark Eſq;
Borough of *Bridgwater.*
Sir *Francis Warr* Bar.
Henry Bull Eſq;
Borough of *Minhead.*

Borough of *Ilcheſter.*
Sir *Edward Windham* Bar.
John Hunt Eſq;
Borough of *Milborn-Port.*
Sir *Thomas Travell* Knight.
Sir *Charles Carteret* Knight.

Southampton 26.

The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord Marquiſs of *Winchester.*
Richard Norton Eſq;
City of *Wincheſter.*
The Right Honourable *William* Lord *Pawlet.*
Frederick Tilney Eſq;

Town of *Southampton.*
Sir *Charles Windham* Knight.
Sir *Benjamin Newland* Knight.
Town of *Portsmouth.*
The Honourable *Edward Russel* Esq;
Nicholas Hedger Alderman.
Borough of *Yarmouth.*
The Right Honourable Sir *John Trevor* Knt.
Charles Duncombe Esq;
Borough of *Petersfield.*
Robert Michell Esq;
Richard Holt Esq;
Borough of *Newport*, alias *Medona.*
Sir *Robert Holmes* Knight.
Sir *William Stephens* Knight.
Borough of *Stockbridge.*
William Mountague Esq;
Richard Withed Esq;
Borough of *Newtown.*
The Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh.*
Thomas Done Esq;
Borough of *Christ-Church.*
Francis Gwyn Esq;
William Ettrick Esq;
Borough of *Whitchurch.*
Henry Wallop Esq;
The Honourable *James Russel* Esq;
Borough of *Limmington.*
John Burrard Esq;
Thomas Dore Esq;
Borough of *Andover.*
The Honourable *Francis Pawlet* of *Amport* Esq;
John Pollen Esq;

Staffordshire 10.

The Honourable *John Grey* Esq;
Walter Chetwind Esq;
City of *Litchfield.*
Robert Burdett Esq;
Richard Dyot Esq;

Bo-

Borough of *Stafford.*
John Chetwind Esq;
Jonathan Cope Esq;
Borough of *Newcastle* under *Line.*
Sir *William Leveson Gower* Bar.
Sir *Thomas Bellot* Bar.
Borough of *Tamworth.*
Sir *Henry Gough* Knight,
Michael Biddulph Esq;

Suffolk 16.

Sir *Samuel Barnardiston* Bar.
Sir *Gervas Elwes* Bar.
Borough of *Ipswich.*
Sir *John Barker* Bar.
Sir *Charles Blois* Bar.
Borough of *Dunwich.*
Sir *Robert Rich* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Philip Skippon* Knight.
Borough of *Orford.*
Thomas Glemham Esq;
Thomas Felton Esq;
Borough of *Alborough.*
Sir *Henry Johnson* Knight.
William Johnson Esq;
Borough of *Sudbury.*
John Robinson Esq;

Borough of *Eye.*
Henry Poley Esq;
Thomas Davenant Esq;
Borough of *S. Edmundsbury.*
Sir *Robert Davers* Bar.
Henry Goldwell Esq;

Surrey 14.

Sir *Richard Onslow* Bar.
Sir *Francis Vincent* Bar.

Borough of *Southwark.*

Anthony Bowyer Esq;
John Arnold Esq;

Borough of *Blechingly.*

Thomas Howard Esq;
Sir *Robert Clayton* Knight.

Borough of *Ryegate.*

Sir *John Parsons* Knight.
John Parsons Esq;

Borough of *Guilford.*

Morgan Randyll Esq;
Foot Onslow Esq;

Borough of *Gatton.*

Sir *John Thompson* Bar.
Thomas Turgis Esq;

Borough of *Haslemere.*

Geo. Rodeney Bridges Esq;
Denzil Onslow Esq;

Sussex 20.

Sir *John Pelham* Bar.
Sir *William Thomas* Bar.

City of *Chichester.*

Sir *Thomas Miller* Knight.
Thomas May Esq;

Borrough of *Horsham.*

John Machell Esq;
Thomas White Junior, Gent.

Borough of *Midhurst.*

Sir *William Morley* Knight of the Bath.
John Lewkner Esq;

Borough of *Lewes.*

Thomas Pelham Esq;
Richard Bridger Esq;

Borough of *Shoreham.*

Sir *Edward Hungerford* Knight of the *Bath.*
John Pery Esq;

Borough of *Bramber.*

Nicholas Barbon Esq;
Dr. *John Radcliffe.*

Bo

Borough of *Steyning*.
Sir *John Fagge* Bar.
Robert Fagge Esq;
Borough of *East-Grinsted*.
The Honourable *Tho. Sackvile* Esq;
Sir *Thomas Dyke* Bar.
Borough of *Arundel*.
William Morley Esq;
James Butler Esq;

Warwickshire 6.

William Bromely Esq;
Andrew Archer Esq;
City of *Coventry*.
Richard Hopkins Esq;
John Stratford Esq;
Borough of *Warwick*.
The Right Honourable *William* Lord *Digby*.
William Colemore Esq;

Westmorland 4.

The Right Honourable Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther* Bar.
Sir *Christopher Musgrave* of *Musgrave* Knight and Baronet.
Borough of *Apulby*.
The Honourable *William Cheyne* Esq;
Charles Boyle Esq;

Wiltshire 34.

The Right Honourable *Edward* Viscount *Cornbury*.
Sir *Walter St. John* Bar.
City of *New Sarum*.
Thomas Hoby Esq;
Thomas Pitt Esq;
Borough of *Wilton*.
Sir *Richard Grubham Howe* Knight and Baronet.
Thomas Wyndham Esq;
Borough of *Downton*.
Sir *Charles Raleigh* Knight.
Maurice Bockland Esq;

Borough of *Hindon.*

Robert Hide Esq;
Thomas Chaffyn Esq;

Borough of *Westbury.*

The Honourable *Peregrine Bertie* Esq;
Richard Lewys Esq;

Borough of *Hytesbury.*

William Ash Esq;
William Trenchard Esq;

Borough of *Calne.*

Henry Baynton Esq;
Henry Shivers Esq;

Borough of the *Devizes.*

Sir *Thomas Fowles* Knight.
Walter Grubb Esq;

Borough of *Chipenham.*

Richard Kent Esq;
Alexander Popham Esq;

Borough of *Malmesbury.*

The Honourable *Goodwin Wharton* Esq;
Sir *James Long* Bar.

Borough of *Cricklade.*

Edmund Webb Esq;
Charles Fox Esq;

Borough of *Great Bedwin.*

The Right Honourable *Anthony* Viscount *Falkland.*
Sir *Jonathan Raymond* Knight.

Borough of *Ludgersale.*

Thomas Neale Esq;
John Deane Esq;

Borough of *Old Sarum.*

Sir *Thomas Mompesson* Knight.
William Harvey Esq;

Borough of *Wootten Basset.*

Henry St. John Esq;
John Wildman Junior Esq;

Borough of *Marleborough.*

Sir *John Ernle* Knight.
Sir *George Willoughby* Knight.

Worcestershire 9.

Sir *John Packington* Bar.
Thomas Foley Esq;
City of *Worcester.*
Sir *John Somers* Knight.
William Bromely Esq;
Borough of *Droitwich.*
The Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Bellemont.*
Philip Foley Esq;
Borough of *Evesham.*
Sir *James Rushout* Bar.
Edward Rudge Esq;
Borough of *Bewdley.*
Henry Herbert Esq;

Yorkshire 30.

The Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax.*
Sir *John Kay* Bar.
City of *York.*
Robert Wall r Esq;
Henry Thompson Esq;
Town of *Kingston* upon *Hull.*
John Ramsden Esq;
Charles Osborne Esq;
Borough of *Knaresborough.*
William Stockdale Esq;
Thomas Fawkes Esq;
Borough of *Scaresborough.*
William Thompson Esq;
Francis Thompson Esq;
Borough of *Rippon.*
Sir *Edmund Jenings* Knight.
Sir *Jonathan Jenings* Knight.
Borough of *Richmond.*
Sir *Marke Milbanck* Bar.
Theodore Bathurst Esq;
Borough of *Heydon.*
Henry Guy Esq;
Matthew Appleyard Esq;

Borough of *Boroughbrigg.*
Sir *Henry Goodrick* Knight and Baronet.
Christopher Vane Esq;
Borough of *Malton.*
Sir *William Strickland* Bar.
William Palmes Esq;
Borough of *Thriske.*
Thomas Frankland Esq;
Richard Staines Esq;
Borough of *Aldborough.*
Sir *Mich. Wentworth* Knight.
Christopher Tanckred Esq;
Borough of *Beverly.*
Sir *Michael Warton* Knight.
William Gee Esq;
Borough of *North-Allerton.*
Sir *William Robinson* Bar.
Thomas Lascells Esq;
Borough of *Pontefract.*
The Honourable *Henry Dawney* Esq;
Sir *John Bland* Bar.

BARONS of the Cinque-Ports (16.)

Port of *Hastings.*
The Honourable *John Beaumont* Esq;
Peter Gott Esq;
Town of *Winchelsea.*
Robert Austen Bar.
Samuel Western Esq;
Town of *Rye.*
Sir *John Austen* Bar.
Sir *John Darrel* Knight.
Port of *New Rumney.*
Sir *Charles Sidley* Knight.
John Brewer Esq;

Port

Port of *Hyeth.*
Sir *Philip Butler* Bar.
William Brockman Esq;
Port of *Dover.*
Thomas Papillon Esq;
James Chadwick Esq;
Port of *Sandwich.*
John Thurbarne Serjeant at Law.
Edward Brent Esq;
Port of *Stafford.*
William Campion Esq;
Henry Pelham Esq;

WALES (24.)

Angleſey 2.

The Right Honourable *Richard* Viſcount *Bulkely.*
Town of *Bowmoris.*
Thomas Bulkeley Esq;

Brecon 2.

Sir *Rowland Gwyn* Knight.
Town of *Brecon.*
Jeffrey Jefferys Esq;

Cardigan 2.

Sir *Carbery Price* Bar.
Town of *Cardigan.*
Hugh Philips Esq;

Carmarthen 2.

Sir *Rice Rudd* Bar.
Town of *Carmarthen.*
Richard Vaughan Esq;

Carnarvan 2.

Sir *William Williams* of *Vaynall* Bar.
Town of *Carnarvan.*
Sir *Robert Owen* Knight.

Borough of *Boroughbrigg.*
Sir *Henry Goodrick* Knight and Baronet.
Christopher Vane Esq;
Borough of *Malton.*
Sir *William Strickland* Bar.
William Palmes Esq;
Borough of *Thriske.*
Thomas Frankland Esq;
Richard Staines Esq;
Borough of *Aldborough.*
Sir *Mich. Wentworth* Knight.
Christopher Tanckred Esq;
Borough of *Beverly.*
Sir *Michael Warton* Knight.
William Gee Esq;
Borough of *North-Allerton.*
Sir *William Robinson* Bar.
Thomas Lascells Esq;
Borough of *Pontefract.*
The Honourable *Henry Dawney* Esq;
Sir *John Bland* Bar.

BARONS of the Cinque-Ports (16.)

Port of *Hastings.*
The Honourable *John Beaumont* Esq;
Peter Gott Esq;
Town of *Winchelsea.*
Robert Austen Bar.
Samuel Western Esq;
Town of *Rye.*
Sir *John Austen* Bar.
Sir *John Darrel* Knight.
Port of *New Rumney.*
Sir *Charles Sidley* Knight.
John Brewer Esq;

Port

Port of *Hyeth.*
Sir *Philip Butler* Bar.
William Brockman Eſq;
Port of *Dover.*
Thomas Papillon Eſq;
James Chadwick Eſq;
Port of *Sandwich.*
John Thurbarne Serjeant at Law.
Edward Brent Eſq;
Port of *Stafford.*
William Campion Eſq;
Henry Pelham Eſq;

WALES (24.)

Angleſey 2.

The Right Honourable *Richard* Viſcount *Bulkely.*
Town of *Bowmoris.*
Thomas Bulkeley Eſq;

Brecon 2.

Sir *Rowland Gwyn* Knight.
Town of *Brecon.*
Jeoffrey Jefferys Eſq;

Cardigan 2.

Sir *Carbery Price* Bar.
Town of *Cardigan.*
Hector Philips Eſq;

Carmarthen 2.

Sir *Rice Rudd* Bar.
Town of *Carmarthen.*
Richard Vaughan Eſq;

Carnarvan 2.

Sir *William Williams* of *Vaynall* Bar.
Town of *Carnarvan.*
Sir *Robert Owen* Knight.

Denby 2.

Sir *Richard Middleton* Bar.
Town of *Denby.*
Edward Brereton Esq;

Flint 2.

Sir *Roger Puleston* Knight.
Town of *Flint.*
Thomas Whitley Esq;

Glamorgan 2.

Bussey Mansel Esq;
Town of *Cardiffe.*
Thomas Mansel Esq;

Merioneth 1.

Sir *John Wynne* Knight and Baronet.

Montgomery 2.

Edward Vaughan Esq;
Town of *Montgomery.*
Charles Heybert Esq;

Pembrook 3.

Sir *Hugh Owen* Knight.
Town of *Haverford-west.*
Sir *William Wogan* Knight.
Town of *Pembrook.*
Arthur Owen Esq;

Radnor 2.

Richard Williams Esq;
Town of *New-Radnor.*
Sir *Rowland Gwyn* Knight.

The Number of Commons are in all —— 513.

Of the Executive Power in Temporal Matters.

A Brief Account of the Legiſlative Power in Temporal Affairs, having been given, next may be conſidered the Executive Power in thoſe Affairs, and that is generally in the King, he is the Fountain of Juſtice; he is the Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; and therefore as all the Laws of *England* are called the King's Laws, becauſe he is *Caput, Principium, & Finis Parliamenti*, by which the Laws are made, and that nothing can have the force of a Law, but what he wills: ſo all the Courts of Judicature are called the King's Courts, and all the Judges of thoſe Courts are called the King's Judges.

The higheſt Court of Judicature in *England*, is the HOUSE of LORDS in Parliament; ſo that the Parliament is not only *Concilium*, but *Curia*, a Court of Judicature, conſiſting as afore-mentioned, of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as Judges; and theſe aſſiſted with the moſt Grave and Eminent Lawyers of *England*, both in Common and Civil Law.

To the Judicature of this Supreme and moſt Honourable Court, all other Courts and Perſons, that are Subjects of *England*, are ſubject, and accountable for all Crimes, not properly tryable, remedial, or puniſhable in other inferior Courts of Juſtice; and to this Court all laſt Appeals are to be made, and from whoſe Sentence there lies no Appeal, but to a ſucceeding Parliament; and this Supreme Judicatory, or Judicial Power, lies only in the Houſe of Lords; and at the Bar of this High Court may the Houſe of Commons, as the Grand Inqueſt of the Nation, impeach the higheſt Subject of *England*, whether of the Clergy, or of the Laity, as aforeſaid, and proſecute them till it come to a Sentence, after which there can be no farther proceeding, till the King, being informed of the whole Matter, gives his Royal Aſſent for the Execution of the ſaid Sentence, or grant his Gracious Pardon.

In

In the late LONG PARLIAMENT, which began the Third of *November* 1640, the House of Commons pretended to be also a Court of Judicature, and at length usurped a most exorbitant Power, to the total Ruine of Monarchical Government; and it is worth observing, by what Gradations they arrived thereto. In the Time of Q. *Elizabeth*, and not before, the Commons began to take upon them (as saith Mr. *Prin*, a learned Member of that House) to seclude one another for undue Elections, whereas formerly the King and Lords were accounted the sole Judges of all Members of the Commons House, and to have the sole Power to judge of their undue Elections, Returns, Misdemeanors, Breaches of Priviledges, and of all other Matters concerning their Membership; also freeing any Member from Arrests or Imprisonments, did wholly and solely belong to the Lords, and not to the Commons, unless it were by special Order referred by the Lords to the House of Commons, as heretofore some times hath been done.

In the Time of King *Charles* the First, the Commons went farther, took upon them utterly to expel out of their House, some of their Fellow-Members, as Projectors, and Monopolizers, although they had been duly elected: After this, in the same King's Time, they expelled all such as adhered in Loyalty to the King; Next, they secluded and imprisoned all such as the Officers of that Rebellious Army impeached or disliked; Then, by the Help of that Army, Fifty or Sixty of the Members of that House, expelled all the rest of their Fellows; and soon after voted down the King, and the whole House of Lords, and voted themselves to be the Parliament, to be the sole Legislators, and the Supreme Authority of *England*. Into such a prodigious height of Folly and Impiety do Men run, when they once allow themselves to pass their due limits.

Of

Of the Court of Juſtice called the King's-Bench.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the Houſe of Lords in Parliament, the higheſt Court in *England* is the *King's-Bench*, ſo called, becauſe anciently the King ſometimes there ſate in Perſon on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs in the abſence of the King.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all things that concern loſs of Life, or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concerned, becauſe the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King; ſo that the Pleas here are between the King and the Subject. Here are handled all Treaſons, Felonies, breach of Peace, Oppreſſion, Miſgovernment, *&c.* This Court, moreover, hath power to examine, and correct all Errors *in facto*, and *in jure*, of all the Judges and Juſtices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas Real, Perſonal, and Mixt, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court ſit commonly Four Grave Reverend Judges, whereof the firſt is ſtiled the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a ſhort Writ, thus; *Johanni Holt, Militi, ſalutem. Sciatis quod conſtituimus vos Juſticiarium noſtrum Capitalem, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, quam diu ſe bene geſſerit. Teſte meipſo apud* Weſtm.

The reſt of the Judges of the *King's-Bench*, hold their Places by Letters Patents in theſe words; *Rex omnibus ad quos præſentes literæ pervenerint ſalutem. Sciatis quod conſtituimus dilectum & fidelem Gulielmum Dolben, Militem, unum Juſticiariorum ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito noſtro. Teſte*, &c.

Theſe

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the great Wardrobe.

In this Court, all Young Lawyers, that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to plead and practice.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*, is more uncontroulable than any other Court, (for the Law presumes, that the King is always there in Person.)

None may be Judge in this Court, unless he be a Serjeant of the Degree of the Coif; that is, a Serjeant at Law, who, upon taking this High Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn Coif under his Cap, for ever after.

The Jurisdiction of this Lord Chief Justice is very great over all *England*, and even in Parliament-time, the Lords, sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes.

A List of the several Officers of His Majesties Court of King's-Bench.

LOrd Chief Justice, Sir *John Holt*, Knight.

The other Justices are,

Sir *William Dolben.*
Sir *William Gregory.*
Sir *Giles Eyre.*

Clerk

Clerks of the Crown's Office.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir *Samuel Aſtrey*, a Cap-Officer, ſits covered in Court; his Secondary is *Simon Harcourt*, Eſq;

There are ſeveral Entring-Clerks, who have Counties aſſigned them, and uſually are Attorneys for Defendants, proſecuted at the Suit of the King, *viz.*

Mr. *John Cook.*
Mr. *John Weekley.*
Mr. *Benjamin Brown.*
Mr. *VVilliam Eyre.*
Mr. *Price Fowke.*
Mr. *Robert Wintour.*
Mr. *Lionel Fanſhaw.*
Mr. *Robert Seyliard*, Clerk of the Rules.
Mr. *VVilliam Leyton.*
Mr. *Edward Crook.*

Theſe are Officers for Life.

The Protonotary's Office.

Protonotary, Sir *Robert Henly*, a Cap-Officer, his Secondary is *Richard Aſton*, Gent. and his Deputy for ſigning Writs, is Mr. *Bromfield.*

Mr. *John Sclater*, Clerk for filing *Declarations.*

Mr. *Robert Warter*, Clerk of the *Remembrances.*

Mr. *Francis Thacker*, Clerk of the *Bayles* and *Poſteas.* And note, That all Clerks of the Plea-ſide, are Clerks to the Protonotary.

Cuſtos Brevium's Office.

Cuſtos Brevium & Recordorum, Thomas Goodwin, Eſq; and *Simon Foulks*, Eſq; both Cap-Officers, who are likewiſe Clerks of the Eſſoines and Warrants of Attorney. The Clerks of which Office for ſealing Records of *Niſi Prius*, for the ſeveral Circuits and Cities, are,

Mr. *John Todd.*
Mr. *William Avery.*
Mr. *William Slater.*
Mr. *Cambridge.*
Mr. *Thomas Mackwell.*
Mr. *James Hooton.*
Mr. *Henry Boult.*

Deputy-Clerks of the Treasury, Mr. *Henry Boult*, Clerk of the Inner-Treasury; Mr. —— *Tully*, Clerk of the Outward-Treasury. All these are Officers for Life.

Two Book-bearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal or Keeper of the *King's-Bench* Prison, is *William Briggs*, Esq; his Deputy is Mr. —— *Sherwyn*.

The Clerk of the Papers is Mr. *John Lant*.

Clerk of the Papers on the Plea-side, Mr. *Giles Clerk*, and Mr. *Robert Stone*.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *Robert Pugh*. These are also Officers for Life.

Deputy Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *Pickering*.

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. *Edward Coleman*.

Deputy-Clerk, Mr. *Boult*.

Sealer of Writs, Mr. *Pepis*.

A Head Cryer, Two Under-Cryers, Two Ushers, and Four Tip-staves.

Then there are Filazers for the several Counties of *England*, whose Office is in this Court, to make out all Processes upon Original Writs, Actions personal and mixt. They are those that follow, *viz.*

Sir *James Fuller*, Bar.
John Trye, Esq,
Mr. *Robert Hastings*.
Mr. *Thomas Statham*.
Mr. *John Green*.
Mr. *George Woodson*.
Mr. *William Hastings*.
Mr. *Jonathan Ravenhil*.
Mr. *Josias Wade*.
Mr. *Thomas Bathurst*.
Mr. *William Avery*.
Mr. *Godfrey Wildbore*.
Mr. *Basil Herne*.
Mr. *Henry Dodd*.
Mr. *Samuel Porter*.
Mr. *William Bennet*.
Mr. *William Osborne*.
Mr. *John Ayres*.
Mr. *Henry Ewen*.
Mr. *Richard Bowcock*.
Mr. *John Browning*.

The manner of Tryals in this, and all other Common-Law Courts in *England*, being different from that of all other Countries, and peculiar to *England*, shall be at large described apart in a Chapter, with other Peculiars.

The

The Court of Common-Pleas.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, ſo called, becauſe there are debated the uſual Pleas between Subject and Subject. Some ſay, this Court, as well as other Courts, was at firſt held in the King's Houſe, whereſoever he reſided; but by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, it was ordained, That this Court ſhould not be ambulatory, but be held at a certain place, and that hath ever ſince been in *Weſtminſter-Hall*.

None but Serjeants at Law may plead in this Court, and ſo many of them as the King ſhall appoint, are bound by Oath to aſſiſt all that have any Cauſe depending in that Court.

Note, That Serjeants may alſo plead in all other Courts, as all other Bariſters may.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *King's-bench* doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court, is called the *Lord Chief Juſtice of the* Common-Pleas, or of the *Common-bench*, holdeth his Place by Letters Patent, *quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*, and ſo do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly Three.

In this Court, all Civil Cauſes, Real and Perſonal, are uſually Tryed, according to the ſtrict Rule of the Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries ſuffered, but only in this Court at *Weſtminſter*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Aſſizes, or by ſpecial Commiſſion out of *Chancery*.

The King allows to the Lord Chief Juſtice of this Court, a Fee, Reward, Robes, and Two Tun of Wine, as is done to the Lord Chief Juſtice of the other Bench; alſo to the other Judges of this Court, and to Four Serjeants, is allowed Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one

In

In the 11*th* and 12*th* of *Edward* III. there were Eight Judges belonging to the *Common-Pleas:* at other times, Seven, Six, and Five, and so in the time of *Hen.* VI. and *Edw.* IV. but since usually but Four, as at this day.

Before the Reign of Queen *Mary*, these, and the rest of the Twelve Judges, rode upon Mules, and not upon Horses, as they now do in great State, at the beginning of the Term.

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Common-Pleas.

THe Honourable Sir *Henry Polexfen*, Knight, Lord Chief Justice.
Sir *John Powell.*
Sir *Thomas Rookeby.*
Peyton Ventris, Esq;

These are the present Judges of that Tribunal.

Then there is an Officer called *Custos Brevium*, the First Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the Protonotaries all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, called *Postea's.* He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the second Protonotaries Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries. The Lady *Ash* hath this Office, the Sworn Master is *William Thursby*, Esq; and the Office is executed by Mr. *Joseph Yates*, the Secondary thereof.

There are Three Protonotaries, a Word compounded of *Greek* and *Latine*, (which with the Ancients was usual) and signifies the first Notaries, they are Chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office, are to enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, (which the Filazers did formerly promiscuously do) Assises, Judgments, and Actions; to make out Judicial Writs, *&c.* for all *English* Counties, except *Monmouth.* These considerable Offices are in the Hands of

John

John Cook,
Thomas Winford, } Esquires.
William Tempest,

In whose Offices all the Attorneys of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Causes; each of the said Protonotaries hath a *Secondary*, whose Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other Matters relating to the business of the Court. These *Secondaries* are commonly the ancientest and ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court, and at present are, Mr. *Richard Cooke*, Mr. *Nich. Hall*, and Mr. *George Walker*. The Chirographer (also from Two *Greek* Words, signifying to acknowledge a Debt, by setting ones Hand) is an Officer, who engrosseth Fines acknowledged, *&c.* He holdeth his Place also by Patent, and is at present *Francis Lane*, Esq; in Trust for *Mountague Drake*, Esq; who doth execute it by a Deputy, Mr. *John Storer*, who is Secondary thereof. In this Office there are several Clerks, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to engross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions: The present Clerks are,

Mr. *Robert Love*.
Mr. *Robert Burd*.
Mr. *Thomas Newman*.
Mr. *Peter Storer*.
Mr. *John Drake*.
Mr. *John Deakes*.
Mr. *Michael Glydd*.
Mr. *Joseph Biscoe*.

Francis Blake, Esq; Register of the Fine-Office, whose said Office is the only proper place for searching for Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither, and Recorded.

Mr. *Thomas Basket*, Clerk of the Proclamations.

All these Protonotaries and Chirographer aforementioned, sit in the Court covered with Black Round Caps, according to the Mode immediately before the Invention of Hats, which was since the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover, they are all sworn, and have their Offices for Life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court Three Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante beneplacito*. 1. One

1. One Clerk of the Treasury, Mr. *Edward Mills*, who hath the charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi Prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice.

2. Mr. *Edward Mills*, Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, who is, by Statute, under the Three Puisne Judges of this Court; and removeable at their pleasure. Note, That the Inrollment of Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by *Stat.* 23. *Eliz. cap.* 3. is of as good Force and Validity in Law, to all intents and purposes, for so much of any of them so enrolled, as the same being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: the general neglect whereof in this Kingdom, hath occasioned many Law-Suits, and hath proved in process of time exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates.

3. The Clerk of the Outlawries, Mr. *Charles Franklin*, who makes out the Writs of *Capias Utlegatum*, (after the Parties are returned Out-lawed) in the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is, *pro tempore*.

There are Five Clerks, or Offices more.

1. Clerk of the King's Silver, *Henry Ludlow*, Esq; unto whom every Fine, or Final Agreement upon Sale of Lands is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is paid for the King's use, executed by a Deputy, Mr. *Arden*.

2. Clerk of the Warrants, *William East*, Esq; executed by a Deputy, Mr. *Robert Fish*, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney, for Plaintiff and Defendant, and enrolleth all Deeds acknowledged before any of the Judges of this Court.

3. Clerk of the Juries, Mr. *Simpson*, who makes out the Writs, called *Habeas Corpora*, and *Destringas Juratorum*, for appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assises in the Countrey, executed by Mr. *Hamden*, his Deputy.

4. Clerk of the Essoins, or Excuses for lawful Cause of Absence, Mr. *William Hall*.

5. Clerk

5. Clerk of the *Superſedeas*, *Jonathan Perry*, Eſq; which is held by Patent; but before King *James* the Firſt's time, the Writs of *Superſedeas* were made by the Exigenter.

In this Court are alſo Filazers for the ſeveral Counties of *England*, ſo called from the *French*, *Fil*, a Thread, becauſe they file their Writs. Theſe make out all Proceſs upon Original Writs, and do many other things, too long to be here ſet down; of theſe there are Fourteen, *viz.* *Andrew Philips*, Eſq; who hath *London*, *Middleſex*, *Huntington*, and *Cambridgeſhires*. The reſt of the Counties are divided amongſt theſe that follow.

Thomas Stringer, Eſq;	Mr. *John Carpenter*.
Mr. *Richard Spicer*,	Mr. *Bartholomew Canter*.
Jonathan Hodgſon, Eſq;	Mr. *Thomas Herbert*.
Richard Midlemore, Eſq;	Mr. *Francis Child*.
George Liddall, Eſq;	Mr. *John Farrington*.
Charles Sheppard, Eſq;	Mr. *Nathaniel Ryder*.
Mr. *Henry Dottyn*.	Mr *Joſeph Yates*.
Mr. *Guy Fuller*.	And Mr. *Laurence Alcock*,

who is Protonotary, Filazer, and Exigenter of *Monmouth*, by Patent; the reſt, in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice, and hold for Life.

There are alſo Four Exigenters, whoſe Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Proceſs of Outlawry doth lie. This Writ is called an Exigent, becauſe it exacteth the Party; that is, requireth his appearance to anſwer the Law, and lies againſt a Tranſgreſſor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County: ſo that after Summons by the Sheriff at five ſeveral County Courts, if he appear not, he is Outlawed. The Four Exigenters at preſent are,

Mr. *Charles Broughton*.	Mr. *Norcliffe*.
Mr. *Tho. Goudge*.	And Mr *John Farrington*.

All in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice, and are for Life.

There are alſo belonging to this Court, Four Cryers and a Porter.

The

The Alienation-Office before-mentioned, is to rate and set Fines upon Lands alienated, and Writs of Entry in the Post, according to their Value.

This Office is at present in the Hands of his Majesty, and Executed by Three Commissioners, who are at present,

Peregrine Bertie, Esq;
James Sanderson, Esq;
William Glanvile, Esq;
Mr. *Nicholas Whitaker*, Receiver.
George Morley, Esq; Master in *Chancery*.
Bernard Halfpenny, Clerk of the Enrollments.
Thomas Webb, Clerk of the Entries.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

THe next Court for Execution of Laws, is that called the *Exchequer*; so called, as some think, from a Chequer-wrought Carpet, covering the great Table in that Court, as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the King's House is so called from the Green Carpet; or else from the *French* word *Eschequier*, a Chess-board, because the Accomptants in that Office were wont to use such Boards in their Calculation. Here are tryed all Causes which belong to the King's Treasury or Revenue, as touching Accompts, Disbursements, Customs, and all Fines imposed upon any Man. In this *Court* may sit,

The Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Lord Chief Baron, and Three other Learned Judges, called Barons of the *Exchequer*, also one other Cursitor Baron. The present Barons are,

Sir *Robert Atkins*, Knight of the *Bath*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and Speaker of the House of Lords.
Sir *Edward Nevil*, Kt. } Barons.
Sir *Nicholas Letchmore*, Kt. }
Sir *John Turton*, Kt.
George Bradbury, Esq; Cursitor Baron.

Bu

But the Two firſt ſeldom ſit, and theſe Five laſt ſeldom fail: The firſt of theſe Five, is the Principal Judge of this *Court*, and anſwers the Bar of the Bariſters, who direct their Speech to him; takes Recognizances for the King's Debts, *&c* It is an high Office of high Honour and Profit; he is ſtiled *Lord Chief Baron*; is created by Letters Patents, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu bene ſe geſſerit*, wherein he hath a more fixed Eſtate than the Chief Juſtices of either Bench, for the Law intends this an Eſtate for Life: He alone, without the other Barons, ſits at *Guild-Hall* the Afternoon in Term-time, upon *Niſi Prius* in *London*; takes Audits, Accompts, Recognizances, Preſentations of Offices, and many other things of Importance. In the abſence of the Lord Chief Baron, the other Three Barons ſupply his place, according to their Seniority; but the Fifth is ſaid to be the Curſitor of the Court, and adminiſters the Oath to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, *&c.* of the *Cuſtom houſe*, but is no itinerant Judge, nor counted one of the Twelve Judges.

In the *Exchequer* are held Two Courts, one of the Law, another of Equity.

All Judicial Proceedings according to Law, are *coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity, held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is *coram Theſaurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus.* This Court had its beginning *primo Phil. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Juriſdiction, without any Commiſſion.

Note alſo, That all the other fore-mentioned Courts were not inſtituted by any Statute or Written-Law, but have their Original from the ancient Cuſtom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conqueſt, there ſate in the *Exchequer*, both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm, and in latter times there ſate in their places others that were not Peers of the Realm, yet ſtiled *Barons, quia ubi ſedere ſolebant Barones.*

All the Twelve Judges belonging to theſe High Tribunals, ſit in Robes and ſquare Caps, like Doctors of Divinity, becauſe (as ſome ſay) they were anciently moſt commonly Clergy-men and Doctors, Biſhops or Prelates.

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Exchequer.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

After the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Barons of the Exchequer aforementioned, The next Officer is the King's Remembrancer, ——*Ayloffe*, Esquire, in trust for *EVELYN* Viscount *FANSHAWE*, in whose Office are Eight sworn Clerks, whereof

Thomas Hall, Esq;
George Wats, Esq; } The Two Secondaries.

The rest are,

Mr. *Francis Butler.*
Mr. *Gabriel Armiger.*
Mr. *William Bathurst.*
Mr. *William Walker.*
Mr. *Thomas Eyre.*
Mr. *John Thompson.*

In this Office are entred the States of all the Accompts concerning the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accompts of what Nature soever, except Sheriffs and Bayliffs Accompts; and also Accompts for Moneys impressed to any Person to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual, all Securities, either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majesty, by Accomptants and Officers, for the faithful exercising of their Offices, and many of his Debts are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excises, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name, by Officers appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted into this Office

Office for recovery thereof, are properly in this Office: From whence iſſue forth Proceſs, to cauſe all Accomptants to come in and account. In the Court of *Exchequer*, there being a Court of Equity, all Proceedings touching the ſame, are in this Office, with many other things concerning the King's Revenue. This Office is in the King's Gift.

The Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Next is the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer, *Leonard Digges*, Eſq; whoſe Office is to make Proceſs againſt all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bayliffs, *&c.* for their Accompts, and many other things of moment, as Eſtreat Rules, *&c.* All Charters, and Letters Patents, whereupon any Rents are reſerved to the King, are tranſcribed and ſent into this Office, by the Clerk of the Petty Bag, to the end ſuch Moneys as are thereby payable to his Majeſty, may be tranſmitted to the Clerk of the Pipe, and there by him charged in the great Roll of the Pipe, and Proceſs made to recover the ſame, by the Comptroller of the Pipe. Out of this Office Proceſs iſſues to levy the Twenty Pounds *per* Month, due from Popiſh Recuſants, when convicted; and alſo to ſeize the Two Thirds of their Lands, when Schedules thereof are made by the Clerk of the Pipe, and tranſmitted hither. Out of this Office Proceſs is alſo made to levy the King's Fee Farm Rents, *&c.*

When the Auditors of the Revenue have made Schedules of ſuch Arrears, and tranſmitted them to the Remembrancer, the States of all Impreſt Accompts, and other great Accompts, are alſo entred into this Office, as well as in the Office of the King's Remembrancer. In this Office there were heretofore Twelve ſworn Clerks, whereof the Two firſt were called Secondaries; and whoſe Names are now *John Tuthil*, and *John Tayleure*, Eſquires. This alſo is in the King's Gift.

Clerk of the Pipe, is the Honourable *Robert Ruſſel*, Eſq;

All Accompts which paſs the Remembrancer's Office, are brought to the Office of the Clerk of the Pipe, and remain there, to the end that if there be any determined Debt due by any Accomptant, or any other Perſon

in any such Accompt, the same may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the Comptroller of the Pipe taken into his Roll, *verbatim* with the great Roll, and Process may be made by him for the Recovery thereof, by a Writ called the Summons of the Pipe, which is of the Nature of a *Levari facias*.

And if upon Summons of the Pipe, a *Nichil* be returned by the Sheriff, then a Schedule is made of such Debts as are *Nichiled*, and sent to the Treasurer's Remembrancer, who makes out a long Writ, and annexes the same to it; which Writ is a *Capias*, *Fieri Facias*, & *Extendi facias*.

All Tallyes, which vouch the Payments contained in such Accompts, are examined and allowed by the chief Secondary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bayliffs, are made up by the Clerks of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accompts before-mentioned, their *Quietus est*, in case their Accompts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leases of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, when he is warranted so to do by the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. And these Leases are sometimes directed to be made under the Great Seal, but for the most part pass the *Exchequer*. He hath under him Eight Attorneys, whereof the Two first are Secondaries, *viz.*

Walter Wallinger, Esq; Secondary, and first Attorney.	Mr. *Simon Musgrave*.
	Mr. *Charles Milburn*.
	Mr. *Peter Frowde*,
Tho. Cole, Esq; Secondary.	Mr. *Philip Tulley*.
Mr. *Joseph Cranmer*.	Mr. *William Wroth*.

Comptroller of the Pipe.] Comptroller of the Pipe, *John Pottinger*, Esq; who writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll, and nothing entered in the great Roll can be discharged without his Privity. And if *Nichils* be returned, such Schedules are made to the Trea-

Treasurer's Remembrancer, as before is mentioned.

He writeth out the Summons Twice every Year to the High Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charged in the great Roll of the Pipe.

Clerk of the Pleas.] Clerk of the Pleas, is *Tho. Marriot*, Gent. in whose Office all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other priviledged Persons, as Debtors to the King, *&c* are to have their priviledge to plead, and be impleaded, as to all matters at the Common Law. And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials, as at the Common Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their attendance is required. In this Office there are Four sworn Attorneys, viz. *Thomas Arden*, Esq; Secondary, and first Attorney, Mr. *Charles Haynes*, Mr. *Samuel Anderson*, and Mr. *David Fielder*.

Foreign Opposer.] Foreign Opposer is *Charles Whitaker*, Esq; whose Office is to oppose all Sheriffs upon the Schedules of the *Green Wax:* This Office is kept in *Grays-Inn*.

Clerk of the Estreats.] Clerk of the *Estreats*, *John Hastings*, Esq; whose Office is to receive every Term the Estreats, or Extracts out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* of the Lord Treasurer; and to write them out, to be levied for the King; also to make Schedules for such Sums as are to be discharged.

Auditors of the Imprest.] Auditors of the *Imprest*, *Brook Bridges*, and *Thomas Done*, Esquires, who *Audit* the great Accompts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-Fruits, and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, Moneys Imprested, *&c*.

Auditors of the Revenue.] *Auditors* of the Revenue, there are Seven,

Sir *Joseph Seymour*, Kt.	*Anthony Parsons*, Esq;
John Philips, Esq;	*William Aldworth*, Esq;
Anthony Stephens, Esq;	The Honourable ——*Herbert*, Esq; for *Wales*.
John Scales Esq;	

These *Audit* all Accompts of the King's Lands, Revenue, Hearth-money, and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are also several Receivers of the King's Revenues, arising from Lands and Rents, whose Accompts the Auditors do make up yearly.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits.] *Remembrancer* of First-Fruits and Tenths, is Sir *Charles Porter*, Kt. whose Deputy is *Robert Butler*; Mr. *William Pretyman*, and Mr. *Walter Smith*, Clerks of the Office. These take all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenths, and make Process against such as pay not the same. This Office is kept in *Hatton-Garden*.

There is also a Receiver of the Revenue of the First-Fruits, who is *Arnold Squib*, Gent. The Bishops are Collectors of the Tenths, and accompt annually for the same.

Deputy-Chamberlains.] There are also Two other considerable Officers, called Deputy-Chamberlains Mr. *John Ady*, and Mr. *Henry Ballow*, in whose Office at *Westminster*, are preserved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies, (whereof more anon) so exactly ranged by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be joyned with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto required; which being done, and proving true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, for to be allowed in the great Roll; but in case any Corruption hath been used, the same is easily, and soon discovered, and the Offender severely punished by Fine and Imprisonment.

Other Officers.] There are moreover divers other Officers, as Clerk of the Parcels, Clerk of the *Nichils*, the Marshal, the chief Usher of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is an Office of Inheritance, Four Under-Ushers, and Six Messengers, whose Offices are all in the Gift of the Chief Usher, whose Name is *John Wallis*, Esq; He is also by Inheritance Proclamator of the Court of *Common Pleas*, and hath the Gift of all the Ushers also.

Of the other part of the Exchequer, *called by ſome, the* Lower Exchequer, *where the King's Revenue is received and diſburſed with admirable Order and Frugality.*

THE principal Officer is the Lord Treaſurer, of whom ſee the *Firſt Part of the State of* England.

This Office is now executed by *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther*, Bar. *Richard Hampden*, Eſq; Sir *Stephen Fox*, Kt. *Thomas Pelham*, Eſq;

There is one Secretary, *William Jephſon*, Eſq;

Next Officer is the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, who is alſo an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a principal Power, not only in the *Exchequer* Court, but alſo here, in the managing and diſpoſing of the King's Revenue: He hath alſo the Cuſtody of the *Exchequer-Seal*. He ſits in the Court, not only above all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, but (as ſome ſay) above the Lord Treaſurer, having a Superintendency and Controllment over the Lord Treaſurer's Roll.

He hath the Gift of the Comptroller of the Pipe, and of the Clerk of the *Pleas*, alſo of the Clerk of the *Nichils*, and of the Seal of the Court.

He is moreover an Under-Treaſurer, and hath the Gift of the Two Praiſers of the Court. This Office is now enjoyed by *Richard Hampden*, Eſq; afore-mentioned.

Then there are Two Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Nicholas Steward*, and Mr. *Hylliard*, in whoſe Cuſtody are many ancient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Standards of Monies, Weights and Meaſures, thoſe ancient famous Books called *Dooms-day*, and the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*, whereof the former is *Liber Cenſualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein is deſcribed all the Lands of *England*, with the true Value, and

their Owners Names; it was six years in making, *viz.* from the 14*th* to the 20*th* year of that King, and called at first, *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since named *Dooms-day-Book*, because therein was set down an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the number of Families, of Men, Soldiers, and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattel; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed: and when any one was cited, or any difference arose about those things, and Taxes, *&c.* there was no place for denying or deceiving the King (whereof many Men now make little Conscience, though all good Christians ever accounted it a grievous and heinous Sin) when this *Book* was opened, like as it will be at the opening of the *Book* at the great Day of *Doom*, or General Judgment of the World. This Book is kept under Three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every Line transcribed, is to be paid 4 *d.*

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Robert Howard*, whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money received, and to draw all Orders to be signed by the Lord High Treasurer, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Monies by Vertue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded by the Clerk of the Pells, and entered in the Office of the said Auditor, and lodged in his Office. He also by Warrant of the Lord Treasurer, makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patents from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He receives every day the State of the Accompt of each Teller; and also weekly certifies the whole to the Lord High Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners, *who immediately present the Estimate or Ballance to the King*. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, a Book called a Declaration, which contains a Methodical Abstract of all Accompts and Payments, made in the preceding half year, and delivers one of them to the Lord Treasurer, and another to the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. By him are kept the several Registers, appointed

pointed for paying all Persons in course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor Tallierum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Monies received, disbursed, and remaining.

Next, there are Four Tellers, *viz.* *John Loving*, Esq; the Honourable *Francis Villiers*, Esq; *Thomas Howard*, Esq; *Henry Maynard*, Esq; Their Office is to receive all Monies due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is received by the Auditor's Clerk, who there attends to write the words of the said Bill upon a Tally, and then deliver the same to be entred by the Clerk of the Pells, or his Under-Clerk, who there attends to enter it in his Book; then the Tally is cloven by the Two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals; and while the *Senior* Deputy reads one part, the *Junior* examines the other part with the other Two Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells is *William Wardour*, Esq; whose Office is to enter every Teller's Bill into a Parchment Skin (in *Latine*, *Pellis*, whence this Office hath its Name,) all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what cause, or by whomsoever; and is in Nature of a Comptroller, hath four Clerks, whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*.

In the Tally-Court sit the Deputies of the two Chamberlains, *John Low*, and *Matthew Lister*, Esquires, who cleave the Tallies, and examine each Piece apart; also the Tally-cutter attends there.

A Tally in the *Exchequer*, from the *French* Verb, *Tallier*, to cut, is a very ancient, and most certain way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, the like no where else in Christendom, and is after this manner.

He that pays the King any Monies, receives for his Acquittance a Tally, which is a Stick, with words written on it on both sides, containing the Acquittance proper to express what the Money received is for, which being cloven asunder by the Deputy-Chamberlains, one part thereof called the *Stock*, is delivered to the Party that pays that Money; and the other part called *Counter-stock*, or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deli-

ver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept till it be called for, and joyned with the Stock; after which, they send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applied to the discharge of the Accomptant.

This most ancient way of striking of Tallies hath been found, by long Experience, to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented; for it is morally impossible so to falsifie or counterfeit a Tally, but that upon rejoyning it with the Counterfoil, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the cleaving, in the Longitude, or in the Latitude, in the Natural Growth, or in the Shape of the Counterfoil: whereas Acquittances in Writing cannot be so done, but that they may be counterfeited by skilful Penmen, and that so exactly, as that he who wrote the Original, shall not be able to know his own Hand from the Counterfeit, as hath been frequently seen in all the Courts of *Westminster*.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, are the Ushers of the Receipt, *Philip Packer* and *John Packer*, Esquires, *Samuel Langford*, Esq; the Tally-cutter, and Four Messengers of the Receipt: The Usher's Duty is to take care to secure the *Exchequer* by Day and by Night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all Necessaries, as Books, Paper, *&c.*

By long continuance, and the wisest contrivances that the ablest Men of many Ages could invent, the *Exchequer* of the King of *England* is become the best ordered publick Revenue in the World.

Though the Number of Officers in the *Exchequer*, is far greater than in any of the King's Courts, yet not near so great as the Financers, and other Officers belonging to the Revenues of the *French* King, who are so many, that their Fees eat up a very considerable part of the whole Revenue: whereas, for rewarding all the Officers in the *English Exchequer*, whereof most are ever Persons of Estates, Parts, and great Integrity, it costs the King a very inconsiderable Sum of Money, as will easily appear to any one who shall consider, that in case of a Gift from the King of Moneys, or Pension out of his *Exchequer*, he that receives it, pays but 5 *l per Cent.* amongst the Tellers, Auditors, Clerk of the Pells, and their Clerks, and

to

to all other Officers whatſoever; and, which is remarkable, there goes not amongſt the ſaid Officers and Clerks, ſo much as 5 *s. per. Cent.* out of publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treaſurer of the Chamber, *&c.*

In caſe of Moneys paid in by any of the King's Tenants, Receivers, it coſts them ſometimes but 6 *d.* and at moſt but 3 *s.* for every Payment under a thouſand Pounds, and that goes only to the Clerks for their pains in writing and attending.

The bringing in of all Moneys to the King, coſts his Majeſty, amongſt Receivers, Collectors, and all others in the Countrey, not above 2 *s.* in the Pound; and at his *Exchequer*, it coſts him, in a manner, nothing at all; for the Tellers, who are bound to the King in 20000 *l.* Security, for the true Diſcharge of their great Truſts, have under 33 *l. per annum* for their Salary from the King, and the two Clerks of each Teller, who conſtantly attend their Offices, have nothing at all from the King.

The Court of the Dutchy of LANCASTER.

THere is another Court at *Weſtminſter*, called, *The Court of the Dutchy of* Lancaſter, which takes cognizance of all Cauſes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been long ſince annexed to the Crown.

The chief Judge of this Court, is the Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, who is aſſiſted by the Attorney of the *Dutchy*. There are divers other Officers of this Court, a Liſt of whoſe Names here follow,

Robert Lord *Willoughby*, Baron of *Eresby*, Chancellor;
James Lightboun, Eſq; Vice-Chancellor of the *Dutchy*.
Edward Northey, Eſq; Attorney-General.
Cheek Gerrard, Eſq; Clerk of the *Dutchy*.
Sir *John Elwes*, Kt. Receiver-General.
John Fanſhaw, Eſq; Audior for the *North*.
Tobias le Gros, Eſq; Auditor for the *South*.

Mr. *Benjamine Ayloffe*, Deputy Clerk.
Mr. *John Baker*, Deputy Register.
Mr. *Richard Husbands*, } Attorneys.
Mr. *Thomas Asheton* }
Mr. *Richard Husband*, Deputy Auditor for the *North*.
Mr. *Thomas Desbrough*, Usher.
Abraham Millen, Messenger.

This Court is kept at *Westminster*, by the *Lower Exchequer*, and the Office of Sir *Gilbert Gerrard* at *Grays-Inn*.

Of the High Court of CHANCERY.

NExt to the *King's-Bench* in *Westminster Hall*, is wisely placed this High Court, to mitigate the Rigour of that; it is *Curia Cancellariæ*, because, as some think, the Judge of this Court sate anciently *intra Cancellos*, or *Lattices*, as the East End of our Churches being separated *per Cancellos*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, the Womb of all our Fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the Original of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the Civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds, either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin*, granting out Writs Mandatory and Remedial, Writs of Grace; or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English* Bill: So that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one; the Equitable part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trusts, Secret Uses, *&c.* to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the Hands of their Oppressors: To relieve a Man, especially in three things, *viz.* against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Our

Out of this Court are issued out Writs, or Summons for Parliaments, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any Person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records and False Judgments in Inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias:* here are sealed and inrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for Payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commissions from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold Pleas without it.

For the *Latine* part of this Court, are the Twenty Four *Cursitors*, and for the *English* part, are the Six Clerks.

The *Court of Equity*, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, not his Lands or Goods.

Court of Chancery.] The Judge of this Court, is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is here the sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges: but he may, and doth often, in cases of greater weight and difficulty, in cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it was almost always anciently; and so of latter times by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and after by Doctor *Williams*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, to their great Praise and Commendation.

It is the highest Dignity in *England*, that a Layman is capable of, it is *Summum ambientis animi quasi solstitium*; and the Chancellor is *Magistratuum omnium Antistes*.

Ana-

Anciently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great Seal*, but of latter times they differ only in Name.

In *France*, he that is made Chancellor, is *durante vitâ*, his Place cannot be taken away, although the Seals may. It is said there, that he is so to attend to the sole Interest of the King and People, that he must not be sensible of any Relations, or other Consideration; and therefore may not put himself in Mourning, neither for his own Father, nor for the King himself.

Chancellors have been in *England*, as the Learned Sir *William Dugdale* finds, as soon as Christianity was embraced by the *Saxons*.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to judge *secundum æquum & bonum*, according to *Equity* and *Conscience*: He is to moderate the τὸ ἀκριβοδίκαιον, the Exact Rigour and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tied; for the Princes of this Realm (in imitation of the KING of Kings, governing the World by *Justice* and *Mercy*) have erected Two Supreme Tribunals together, at the upper end of *Westminster-Hall*, one of *Justice*, wherein nothing but the strict Letter of the Law is observed; and the other of *Mercy*, wherein the Rigour of the Law is tempered with the Sweetness of Equity, which is nothing else but *Mercy* qualifying the Sharpness of *Justice*.

Court of King's Bench.

This Court being a Court of Conscience, the less it is perplexed with the Quirks of Lawyers, the more it is guided by Conscience and Equity; and therefore the Kings of *England* would have this Court superior to the other Tribunals, that so, if any thing was done amiss by those following the Rigour of the Law, here, by good Conscience and Equity, it might be amended: Wherein they followed the Noble Pattern of the *Great Constantine*, *Qui omnes suas leges imperfectas esse voluit, ut inde subditi sui appellarent ad Episcopos*; and therefore in all former times, the Judges of this Court were chosen out of the Clergy, able Divines, who by their Skill in

in the Law of God, and of Nations, were beſt able to judge, according to Moderation and Equity, and moſt willing to execute accordingly, alſo fitteſt to diſpoſe of the King's Spiritual Benefices.

Beſides, when this High Office was given to Biſhops and Clergy-men, and thereby Wealth, and a Publick Spirit uſually conjoyned; what great publick Acts of Piety and Charity were done by them for this Nation? To mention only in *Oxford*, what Noble and Rich Foundations are *Chriſt-Church*, *Magdalens*, *New-Colledge*, and *Merton-Colledge*? All founded by Biſhops that were Chancellors; and on the contrary, ſince the Places of Chancellor, Treaſurer, Privy-Seal, *&c.* have been uſually in the hands of Lay-men, what one great Work hath been done for the Publick, but only Wealth heaped up for their own private Families?

The manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law, the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witneſſes examined in private, the Decrees in *Engliſh* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

Maſters of Chancery.] The Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, hath Twelve Aſſiſtants, anciently called *Clerici*, or *Magiſtri Cancellariæ*, becauſe they were uſually in Holy Orders, and all Doctors of Laws; for Maſter and Doctors were anciently the ſame, as at this day, a Doctor in the Arts, is called *Magiſter in Artibus*; and ſometimes they were called *Coadjutores*.

Maſter of the Rolls.] The Firſt of theſe is the *Maſter of the Rolls*, in *Latin*, *Sacrorum Scriniorum Magiſter*, ſo called from the Chappel wherein the Rolls are kept: It is a Place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during his Majeſties Pleaſure; and this Officer hath, *Jure Officii*, the Gift of thoſe conſiderable Offices of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath all the Houſe of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*; and, in the abſence of the Chancellor, hears Cauſes there, and makes

makes Orders, by Vertue of a Commission, with Two Masters, and that *Jure Officii.*

When he sits in the Lords House in Parliament, he sits next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the Second Wool-sack.

One Reason why the Masters of *Chancery* were ever *Civilians*, may be, because for all Causes almost imaginable, some Law, or Case conformable thereunto, may be fetched, by a good *Civilian*, out of that Law of Laws, called the *Civil-Law*. Another may be, because the *Chancery*, more ancient than any other Court of *England*, (for all Original Writs and Commissions whereupon the other Courts do ground all their Proceedings, do ground from thence) hath probably been taken from the *Civil-Law*, divers Points of Proceedings not used in *Common-Law* Courts, as the Defendants answering to the Bill, and sometimes to the Interrogatories upon Oath, though to the accusing of a Man's self in divers matters damageable and penal; by the whole matter of Publication, the Deposition of Witnesses upon Interrogatories, and *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, by the term and use of final Decree, and many other Points differing from the *Common-Law*, and wholly agreeing with the *Civil-Law*.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term-time; so that if a Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation time, out of Term, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law; so likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in time of Vacation, as well as in Term-time.

A List

A List of the several Officers belonging to the High Court of Chancery.

LOrds Commissioners of the Great Seal,

Sir *John Trevor*, Kt.
Sir *William Rawlinson*, Kt.
Sir *George Hutchins*, Kt.

The Honourable *Henry Powle*, Esq; Master of the Rolls: whose Secretary is Mr. *John Rawlinson*.

There are Twelve Masters of *Chancery*, whereof the Master of the Rolls is one, and are these following:

Henry Powle, Esq;
Sir *Lacon William Child*.
Sir *John Hoskins*.
Sir *John Francklin*:
Sir *Adam Oatley*.
Sir *Robert Legard*.
John Edesbury, L L. D.
Sir *James Astrey*.
Sir *Miles Cook*.
Roger Meredith, Esq;
John Methwyn, Esq;
Samuel Keck, Esq;

The Salary of these Masters in *Chancery*, is One Hundred Pounds to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer* quarterly, besides Robe-money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall* with the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, Three at a time in Term-time, and Two at a time out of Term, when the Lord Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord Keeper does often refer the further hearing of many Causes, *&c.* Furthermore, they have a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits, *&c.*

The

The House founded at first for the Converted *Jews*, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annext for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave occasion for that Name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls, since the beginning of *Richard* the Third: The rest are kept in the *Tower* of *London*.

In his Gift are, besides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of the Examiners, Three of the Clerks of the Petti-bag, and the Six Clerks of the Rolls Chappel, where the Rolls are kept.

Clerk of the Crown.] Next, the Clerk of the Crown, *Henry Barker*, Esquire, before-mentioned: This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himself, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special matters of State, and hath a Place in the higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death, or Removal of any Member; and also Commissions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Goal-delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to his Majesties Subjects: Which Office is executed by Mr. *Milton*, as a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court, is *Gorstelow Snow*, Esq; This Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies. It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the *Hamper*, or *Hanaper*, sometime stiled Warden of the *Hanaper*: whose Office is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather-Bags now, (but anciently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all sealed Charters, Patents, *&c.* and then those Bags, delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*. This Office is now enjoyed by *Henry Seymour*, Esq; and executed by a Deputy, *Edward Seymour*, Esq; and his Clerk is *Geo. Castle*, Gent.

War-

Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet-Prison*, is an Office very considerable, and is to take care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court, for contempt to the King or his Laws, or such as will not pay their Debts, *&c.* The late Warden of the *Fleet*, was *Thomas Bromhall*, Esq; deceased, the Place is now executed by *Richard Manlove*, Esq;.

Serjeant at Arms, is *Thomas Chernock*, Esq; whose Office is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, for the time being.

Six Clerks are Officers of great Account, next in degree to the Twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, *&c.* that are passed the Great Seal. They were anciently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places, if they did marry, till by Act of Parliament, in the Time of *Henry* the Eighth, they were allowed to take Wives.

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants, in Causes depending in this Court.

The present Six Clerks, are,

Sir *Robert Marsham*, Kt.	*Littleton Powel*, Esq;
Sir *William Perkins*, Kt.	*Richard Garth*, Esq;
Shem Bridges, Esq;	*Basil Herne*, Esq;

who keep their several Offices at a place called the *Six Clerks Office* in *Chancery-lane*, and constantly keep Commons together in Term-time.

Under the afore-named Six Clerks, there are Sixty other Clerks, *viz.* Ten to each of the Six Clerks, and who, with their Under-Clerks, dispatch the business of that Office. Some of these Sixty do severally get four, five, or six Hundred Pounds *per annum*, or more.

Examiners in *Chancery* there are Two, *William Adderley*, Esq; and *Francis Twisden*, Esq;. Their Office is to examine the Witnesses on their Oaths in any Suit on both sides.

This Office also is executed at the *Rolls*.

Clerks

Clerks of the Petti-bag in *Chancery*, are Three, *Aaron Pengry*, Esq; *John Lloyd*, Esq; and *John Dawling*, Esq; they are under the Master of the *Rolls*. Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Congé d' Eslires*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens and Burgesses to Parliament, *&c.*

The Six Clerks of the *Rolls* Chappel, are, *Samuel Killingworth*, *Henry Watson*, —— *Lawton*, —— *Woodford*, *William Grimes*, Esquires, and Mr. *Horsman*.

The *Subpœna* Office is to issue out Writs to summon persons to appear in *Chancery*.

This Office is in the Hands of Sir *Henry Vane*, and executed by his Deputy, Mr. *Nicholas Hook*.

Clerk of the Patents, or Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*, is Sir *Richard Pigot*, Kt. and executed by a Deputy, *Thomas Brook*, Esq; This Office was erected 16 *Jacobi primi*.

The Principal Register of the Court of *Chancery*, is the Earl of *Dover*, under whom are Deputy-Registers, *viz.* *George Edwards*, Esq; *Carew Guidott*, Gent. Registers for the Rolls, are, *Edward Goldesbrough*, Gent. *Richard Price*, Gent. This Office is kept at *Symond's Inn*, in *Chancery-lane*.

Clerk of the *Reports*, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books, *Richard Bernford*, Gent. Keeper of one other Entry-Book, *Robert Devenish*, Gent.

The Office for filing all *Affidavits* in the said Court of *Chancery*, is an Office granted by Letters Patents, of which Office *Samuel Poynter*, Esq; is Master, and his Deputy is Mr. *Williams*. This Office is now kept at *Symond's-Inn* in *Chancery-lane*.

Cursitors Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs; they were anciently called *Clerici de cursu*; of these there are Twenty Four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to them, into which they make out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, whose Names follow.

The Names of the Curfitors *are these,*

Mr. *Abraham Nelson*, Principal, for *Suffolk* and *Huntington.*
Mr. *Michael Terry*, for *Nottingham*, and *Northampton.*
Mr. *George Davies*, for *Devon.*
Mr. *Abraham Skinner*, for *Essex* and *Berks.*
Mr. *Matthew Colborne*, for *Derby* and *Hertford.*
Mr. *Samuel Layton*,
Mr. *Henry Martin*,
Mr. *William Fish*,
Mr. *Henry Cæsar*,
} for *London* and *Middlesex.*
Mr. *John Howkins*, for *Lincoln.*
Mr. *John Hungerford*, Esq; for *York* and *Westmerland.*
Mr. *Francis King*, for *Cambridge* and *Gloceſter.*
Mr. *William Reynolds*, for *Southampton* and *Warwick.*
Mr. *Charles Pickering*, for *Norfolk* and *Cumberland.*
Mr. *William Finch*, for *Dorset* and *Northumberland.*
Mr. *John Paget*, for *Somerset.*
Mr. *George Shorthose*, for *Kent.*
Mr. *John Hussey*, for *Leiceſter* and *Cornwall.*
Mr. *Stephen Terry*, for *Surry*, and *Salop.*
Mr. *Osbalston Newman*, for *Hereford* and *Monmouth.*
Mr. *Robert Hart*, for *Oxon* and *Rutland.*
Mr. *Jeremy Hale*, for *Stafford* and *Wilts.*
Mr. *Richard Plumpton*, for *Bucks* and *Bedford.*
Mr. *William Wickcliffe*, for *Sussex* and *Wigorn*,

who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their Deputies. This Office is kept near *Lincolns-Inn.*

Secretary of the Presentation of Spiritual Benefices, *John Edowes*, Esq;

Alienation-Office.] There is also an Office called the *Alienation-Office*, whereunto all Writs of *Covenant* and *Entry*, whereupon *Fines* are levied, and *Recoveries* suffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation set and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by Three Commissioners, *viz. Peregrine Bertie*, Esq; *William Glanvile*, Esq; and *James Sanderson*, Esq; who set those Fines. *Richard Courthop*, who indorses the Value of the Lands upon those Writs. In all are counted Seventy Two Offices

ces under the Lord High Chancellor of *England*. Mr. *Whitaker*, Receiver of those Fines, and *Charles Brooks*, Porter of the Office.

All the fore-mentioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster*, are opened Four times a Year, called the Four *Terms*, viz.

Terms.] *Easter-Term*, which beginneth always the Seventeenth Day after *Easter*, and lasteth Twenty Seven Days.

Trinity Term begins the 5*th* day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth 20 days.

Michaelmas Term began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23*d* of *October*, and lasteth 37 days.

Lastly, *Hilary Term* begins now ten days after St. *Hilary*, Bishop, or the 23*d* of *January*, and lasteth 21 days; so in all 105 days, from whence must be deducted about 20 Sundays and Holy-days, which are as *Dies Nefasti*, wherein the Courts sit not; so that in one fourth part of the Year, and that in one City, all considerable Causes of the greatest part of *England*, are fully decided and determined; whereas in Foreign Parts the Courts of Justice are open all the Year, except high Holydays and Harvest, and that in all great Cities. This may seem therefore strange to all Foreigners, till they know that the *English* have always been given more to peaceableness and industry, than other People, and that rather than go so far as *London*, and be at so great Charges with Attorneys and Lawyers, they will either refer their Differences to the Arbitration of their Parish Priests, who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes, or to the Arbitration of honest Neighbours; or else are content to submit their Differences to Tryal before the Judges of Assizes, called also *Justices in Eyre*, or the *Itenerant Judges*, who twice a year, *viz.* after the End of of *Hilary Term*, and after the End of *Trinity Term*, two by two of these principal Judges ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser moment, both Civil and Criminal; a most Excellent Wise Constitution begun by King *Henry* the Second, *Ann* 1176.

1176. who at first divided *England* into Six Circuits (not the same that are now), and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*, for which are designed in like manner, two Sergeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the *Pleas* of the Crown, and all *Common-Pleas* within those Counties, dispatching, ordinarily in two or three Days, all Controversies in a County, that are grown to issue in the forementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiffs and Defendants, and that by their Peers, a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicineto*, out of the Neighbourhood, whereabout the Business lies. So that twice a year in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administred, even at our own doors.

Of the Government of Counties, &c.

HAving given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in General, next shall be described the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

Justices of the Peace.] For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts, who have their usual Residence in the County, so many as his Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these, by Commission under the Great Seal, are called Justices of the Peace, at first stiled Wardens of the Peace, and such of them in whom the King doth more particularly confide or respect, are called Justices of the *Quorum*, from those words in the Commission, *Quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*, that is, some business of more Importance may not be transacted without the presence or concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace, and *Quorum*, is by the Lord Chancellor made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because

because he hath the custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace, is from the first year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine, and commit to Prison all Thieves, Murderers, wandring Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Conventicles, Riots, and almost all other Delinquencies that may occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the King's Subjects; to commit all such to Prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed; that is, cannot be set at liberty by Sureties, (taken for their Appearance at a Place and Time certain) and to see them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

Every Quarter, or Three Months, the Justices meet at the chief, or Shire-Town, where the Grand Inquest, or Jury of the County is summoned to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traitors, Hereticks, Conventiclers, Thieves, Murtherers, Money-coyners, Riots, *&c.* Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be tryed at the next Assizes, when the Judges at *Westminster* come their Circuits aforementioned.

For the Execution of Laws in every County, except *Westmorland* and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas Term* nominates for each County a Sheriff; that is, a *Reeve* of the Shire, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County; for the words of the Patent are, *Commissimus tibi custodiam Comitatus nostri de* N.

The Sheriff's Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him, out of the King's Courts, to Empannel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed; to wait on, and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendor, Feasting, *&c.* In order to the better Execution of his Office, the Sheriff hath Attendant his Under-Sheriff, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bailiffs o Hun-f

Hundreds, Constables, Goalers, Sergeants or Beadles, besides a gallant Train of Servants in Rich Liveries, all on Horse-back at the Reception of the Judges.

He was anciently chosen as Knights of the Shire; but, to avoid tumults, it is now thus:

Every Year, about the beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate Six fit Men of each County; that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Councellors, and Twelve Judges assemble in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and sworn, make choice of Three; of which the King himself after chuseth One to be Sheriff for that Year only, though heretofore it was for many Years, and sometimes Hereditary; as at this day to the *Cliffords*, who, by Descent from *Robert de Vipont*, are Sheriffs Hereditary of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*.

Sheriffs. Furthermore, the Sheriffs Office is to collect all publick Profit, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's *Exchequer*, or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint.

The Sheriff of each County hath a double Function, First, Ministerial, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make Returns of the same. Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold Two several Courts of distinct Nature, the one called the *Sheriff's Turn*, which he holdeth in several places of the County, enquiring of all *Criminal Offences* against the *Common-Law*, not prohibited by any Statute: The other called the *County-Court*, wherein he hears and determines *Civil Causes* of the County under Forty Shillings, which anciently was a considerable Sum; so that by the great fall of Moneys now, the Sheriffs Authority in that part is much diminished.

He is said to be the Life of Justice, of the Law, and of the County; for no Suit begins, and no Process is served but by him; then, no Execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the chief Conservator of

of the Peace in the whole County. Every County being subdivided into Hundreds, (so called at first either for containing an Hundred Houses, or an Hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called from touching a Weapon, when they swore *Allegiance*, (as the manner at this day is in *Sweden*, at their solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their Hands upon a *Launce* or *Pike*) every such Wapentake, or Hundred, hath commonly a Bailiff, a very ancient Officer, but now of small Authority; also Officers called *High-Constables*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 *Edw.* 1. for the conservation of Peace, and view of Armour, they disperse Warrants and Orders of the Justices of the Peace to each Petty-Constable.

Coroners.] There are also in every County Two Officers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Person came by a Violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is Matter Criminal, and a Plea of the Crown; and thence they are called *Crowners* or *Coroners*,

These are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, by Vertue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were anciently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour; and therefore in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, a Merchant being chosen a *Coroner*, was removed, *quia communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, which no Tradesman is reckoned to be by our Laws.

Clerk of the Market.] Every County also hath an Officer, called *Clerk of the Mercate*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures exactly, according with the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to see that none others be used in the same County; to seal all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

Of

Of the Civil Government of Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

EVery City of *England*, by their Charters or Priviledges, granted by ſeveral Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themſelves, they chuſe among themſelves their own Governour; in Cities a Mayor is choſen, commonly out of Twelve Aldermen. In ſome other Corporations a Bailiff is choſen of a certain number of Burgeſſes. *A Mayor of a City.*

They are not taxed, but by their own Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having ſome of their own always of the Council, to ſee that nothing be Enacted contrary to their Profit.

Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute mayenne, & baſſe Juſtice*, a Juriſdiction among themſelves, to judge in all Matters *Criminal* and *Civil*, only with this Reſtraint, That all *Civil* Cauſes may be removed from their Courts to the higher Courts at *Weſtminſter*.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-council, (as it were, King, Lords and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws, called *Bye-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is, for his time, (which is but for one year) as it were, a Judge to determine Matters, and to mitigate the ſtrictnes of the Law.

The next in Government of Cities, are two principal Officers, called, though improperly, *Sheriffs*, who are Judges in Civil Cauſes within this City, and to ſee all Executions done, whether penal or capital, and ſhould rather be called *Stadt-reeves*, or *Port-reeves*, (i. e.) *Urbis vel Portus Præfecti*.

Cities. In Cities the People are generally made more industrious by Manufactures, and less Idleness suffered than in other places; so that in some Cities, Children of Six or Seven Years old, are made to gain their own Expences. In the City of *Norwich*, it hath of late Years been computed, and found, that yearly, Children from Six to Ten Years of Age, have gained Twelve Thousand Pounds more than what they spend, and that chiefly by knitting of fine *Jersey* Stockings.

Boroughs. The Government of *Boroughs*, and other Towns corporate, is much after the same manner. In some there is a Mayor, in others, one or two Bailiffs, who have Equal Power with a Mayor and Sheriffs; and during their Offices, they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the County.

Villages. For the better Government of Villages, the Lord of the Place hath ordinarily power to hold a *Court Baron*, so called, because anciently such Lords were called *Barons*, as they are still in many other parts of *France*: or else *Court Baron*, (i. e.) *Court of Freeholders*, as the *Barons* of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the *Barons of the Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the *Freeholders* of the *Cinque-Ports*: And this Court may be held every Three Weeks.

Petty-Constables. Also for the Government of Villages, there is a *Petty-Constable* chosen every year by every one that is Lord of the Place: This Officer is to keep the Peace, in case of Quarrels; to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have any ways broken the Peace; to raise the *Hugh* and *Cry* after Robbers fled away, to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks or other Prison till they can bring them before some Justice of Peace, to whom the Constables are subservient upon all Occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their command, to the common Prison.

Every

Every little Village hath almoſt an *Epitome* of Monarchical Government, of Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Polity within it ſelf; which, if duly maintained, would render the whole Kingdom happy.

Lord of the Soil. Firſt, for the Civil Government there is the Lord of the Soil, who from the Crown immediately, or mediately, holds *Dominium Soli*, and is ſaid to have in him the Royalty, as if he were a little King, and hath a kind of Juriſdiction over the Inhabitants of the Village, hath his *Court Leet* or *Court Baron*, to which they owe *Suit* and *Service*, and where may be tried ſmaller matters happening within the Mannor, Eſcheats upon Felonies, or other Accidents; cuſtody of Infants and Lunaticks, power of paſſing Eſtates, and admitting of Tenants, Reliefs, Harriots, Hunting, Hawking, Fiſhing, *&c.* Under the Lord is the Conſtable or Headborough, to keep the Peace, to ſecure Offenders, to bring them before the Juſtice, *&c.*

Then for the Eccleſiaſtical Government of Villages, there is, (as before hath been mentioned) the Parſon or Vicar, who hath *Curam Animarum*, the cure of Souls, (as the Lord of the Mannor hath, in ſome meaſure, *Curam Corporum*) for which he hath the Tythes, Glebe, and Church-offerings; hath under him the *Churchwardens* and *Sides-men*, to take care of the Church, and Church Aſſemblies; the *Overſeers* of the Poor, to take care of the Poor Sick, Aged, Orphans, and other Objects of Charity; and laſtly, the *Clerk* to wait upon him at Divine Service.

Thus admirable and excellent is the Conſtitution of the preſent *Engliſh* Government, above or beyond any other Government in Chriſtendom.

O fortunatus nimium bona ſi ſua norint
Angligenas ———

If *Engliſhmen* did know their Bliſs,
Too great would be their Happineſs.

Of the Military Government of England.

IT was a ſmart *Motto* that the Great *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, Great Grandfather to our Gracious King now Reigning, cauſed to be engraven on his great Guns, *Ratio ultima Regum*: intimating thereby, That when Subjects refuſe to ſubmit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations; then Kings have recourſe to Force and Arms, to bring them to Reaſon.

So long as Subjects are prone to Sedition, and Neighbour Princes and States to Ambition, there will be a Neceſſity of a Military Power in every State, both by Land, and likewiſe by Sea, where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

Of the Military Power of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King of *England* hath the ſole Supreme Power, Government, Command, and Diſpoſition. And neither one nor both Houſes of Parliament, have any Right to levy any Forces, or make any War offenſive or defenſive, as they have at large declared in Parliament, *Anno* 14 *Car.* 2.

Beſides his Majeſties Guards and Granadiers of Horſe, (whereof ſee the firſt Part) there are Two Regiments of Foot Guards, the one commanded by the Duke of *Lenſter*, conſiſting of 28 Companies of 80 private Soldiers in each Company: The Second Regiment of Guards, called the *Cold-ſtream* Regiment, commanded by Major General *Talmaſh*, conſiſting of 14 Companies of 80 private Men in each Company.

A Regiment, commanded by the late Maj. Gen. *Kirk*.

Prince *George*'s Regiment, commanded by Brigadeer *Charles Churchill*.

A Regiment, commanded by Colonel *Charles Trelawny*, Brigadeer.

The Royal Regiment of Fuſiliers, commanded by the Earl of *Marlborough*.

The

The Princeſs *Ann* of *Denmark*'s Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel *Beaumont*.

The reſt of his Majeſties eſtabliſhed Forces that are in conſtant Pay, being Non-Regimented Companies, are diſpoſed of into ſeveral Garriſons, the names of which are as follow, *viz.*

Berwick, whereof Colonel *Leveſon* is Governour, and *Rupert Billingſley* Lieutenant-Governour. There are Thirteen Companies always do Duty in this Garriſon.

Carliſle. *Jerom Bubb* Eſq; Governour, Three Companies does Duty here.

Cheſter. Sir *John Morgan*, Governour. Here are five Companies do Duty in this Garriſon.

Dover, and *Cinque Ports*, Colonel *Beaumont*, Governour. One Company at *Dover*.

Graveſend and *Tilbury*, *William Selwyn*, Governour, and *Robert St. Clare*, Eſq; Lieuetenant-Governour. Five Companies does Duty there.

Guernſey. *Chriſtopher* Lord *Hatton*, Governour; and *Alexander Alix*, Deputy-Governour. Here are Six Companies.

Holy-Iſland. Colonel *Leveſon*, Governour of *Berwick* and *Holy-Iſland*.

Hull and the *Block-houſe*. The Right Honourable, *Thomas* Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*, Governour; *Charles Osborn* Eſq; Lieutenant-Governour. Eight Companies on Duty here.

Hurſt-Caſtle. *Henry Holmes*, Eſq; Governour.

Jerſey Iſland. Lord *Jermyn*, Governour; *Edward Hatris* Eſq; Lieutenant-Governour. Seven Companies here.

Landguard-Fort. Admiral *Killigrew*, Governour; and *Francis Hamond* Lieutenant Governour. One Company does Duty there.

St. Maws Castle. Sir *Joseph Tredenham*, Governour. There is one Company of the neighbouring Inhabitants to repair thither by Custom, whenever there shall be Occasion of Service. And the Castle is kept by his Majesties Gunners.

Pendennis-Castle. Earl of *Bath*, Governour; and the honourable Captain *Waddon* the Deputy-Governour. Here is one Company.

Plymouth and *St. Nicholas Island*, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Bath*, Governour; and Major *Hooke*, Lieutenant-Governour. Here are in this Garrison in all Eleven Companies.

Portsmouth. The Honourable Major General *Talmash* Governour; and *John Gibson* Esq; Deputy Governour. There are in all Twenty three Companies of Foot, and Two Troops of Dragoons, which do duty in this Garrison.

Sandown-Castle, Governour.

Sheerness, *Robert Crauford* Esq; Governour; and Colonel *Thomas King*, Deputy-Governour; and Three Companies.

Scilly-Island. Earl of *Bath*, Governour; *Sidney Godolphin* Esq; Lieutenant Governour. Only Four Gunners there.

Tinmouth-Castle. Henry Villiers Esq; Governour. Two Companies there.

Tower of *London*, wherein are always Eight Companies at constant Duty; the Right Honourable *Robert* Lord *Lucas*, Governour; Colonel *Farwell*, Lieutenant-Governour

nour. Here are alſo many Gunners, and a Company of Miners.

Upner-Caſtle. *Robert Minors*, Eſq; Governour and Captain.

Iſle of Wight. Sir *Robert Holmes*, Governour and Captain. Here are Four Companies which do Duty at *Cowes*, *Sandham-Fort*, *Weſt-Yarmouth*, and *Carisbrooke*.

Windſor-Caſtle. His Grace *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marſhal of *England*, the Conſtable; Captain *Charles Pattes*, Deputy-Governour. There are Two Companies at conſtant Duty there, and Eight Companies more during his Majeſties Reſidence in the Summer; alſo ſeveral Troops of Horſe attending thereabouts, beſides the Detachment of his Majeſties Guards of Horſe.

North-Yarmouth. Four Gunners, and there are many other Gunners in all other his Majeſties Garriſons and Caſtles, to the number ſometimes of Twenty or Thirty in a Place.

Calſhot-Caſtle. Colonel *James Halſel*, Governour. Four Gunners.

The Pay of the Field and Staff Officers of Foot, *per diem*, is as follows, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Colonel as Colonel	00	12	00
The Lieutenant Colonel as Lieutenant Colonel	00	07	00
The Major as Major	00	05	00
The Chaplain	00	06	08
The Adjutant	00	04	00
The Chyrurgeon and his Mate	00	04	08
Quartermaſter and Marſhall, executed by one Perſon	00	04	00

The Pay of one of theſe Companies of Foot-Guards, when in *London*, or attending the King, *per diem*, is as followeth, *viz.*

A Captain	00 14 00
A Lieutenant	00 07 00
An Ensign	00 05 00
A Serjeant	00 01 06
A Corporal and Drummer, each	00 01 00
A private Souldier or Sentinel	00 00 10

The first General Officer is the *Pay-Master General* of all the Land-Forces, the Right Honourable Earl of *Ranelagh*, whose principal Clerks are, *Charles Toll* Esq; Mr. *Roger Hewyt*, Surveyor also of the Guards, and Mr. *Roger Sizer*.

Next is the Commissary General of the Musters, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Suffolk*, and his chief Deputy-Commissary in *London*, is *David Crawford*, Esquire, who gives Orders to all the other Deputies, as His Majesties Service requires; Besides whom there are eight other Deputy-Commissaries, *viz.*

Evan Williams, Esq,	*George Righton*, Esq;
George Wahup, Esq;	*Henry Houghton*, Esq;
Charles Bourchier, Es;	*Robert Allgood*, Esq;
Gilbert Marshall, Esq;	*John Franckes*, Esq;

Phillip le Hardy for *Guernsey* and *Jersey*.
Samuel Barrow for *Scilly*.

These have their distinct Circuits in the Country, for mustering the Forces which lye in the several Garrisons.

The Secretary at War, is *William Blathwait*, Esq; whose chief Clerks is *Adam de Hardenell*, and Mr. *John Povey*; Messenger to the Secretary, is Mr. *John Thurston*.

These three considerable Offices are kept at the Horse-Guard.

The Judge-Advocate, is *George Clark*, Esq;

The Scout-Master-General, is Colonel *James Halsal*.

The Adjutant of all the Horse Guards, is Captain *Oglesthorp*.

The Chyrurgeon-General, is *Paul Buiseere*.

The

The Marshal of the Horse-Guards, is *Peter Smith*, Esquire.

Of the Standing Militia.] Besides the fore-mentioned Forces, there is a standing Militia by Land, of all *England*, settled in the King, to be governed, ordered, and enlarged from time to time, as his Majesty shall see occasion.

For the management of these standing Land-Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the principal Peers of this Kingdom, and by Commission creates them Lord-Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with Power to Arm, Array, and form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to conduct (upon occasion of Rebellion, or Invasions) and employ the Men so armed, within the Counties and Places, for which the said Lords are Commissionated, or into any other County, as the King shall give Order. To give Commissions to Colonels, or other commissionated Officers, to present to the King the Names of the Deputy-Lieutenants, who have, in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, the same Power (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the Country) to charge any person in the County with Horse, Horsemen and Arms, or Foot-Soldiers and Arms, within the said County, proportionably to their Estates, with Limitation, that no person be charged with a Horse, unless he hath 500 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 6000 *l.* personal Estate. No person can be charged with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 600 *l.* personal Estate. Those that have meaner Estates, are to joyn two or three together, to find a Horse and Horseman, or a Foot-Soldier.

Lord Lieutenants.

Deputy-Lieutenants.

The forementioned Horse and Foot are to Muster once or twice a Year, and each Horse man, during the time of the Muster, to be allowed him, for whom he serves, 2 *s.* a day, and each Foot-Soldier 12 *d.* a day.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord-Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieutenant, may levy every Year one fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of each Man's proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month upon

the whole Kingdom; and in the case of marching against an Enemy, they have power to cause every Man so charged, to allow each Soldier one Months Pay, which the King is after to Re-pay, before they may be charged with another Months Pay.

These Forces are always in readiness, with all things necessary, at the beat of Drum, or sound of Trumpet, to appear, muster, and be compleat with Men, Horse and Arms, and are at certain times Trained and Disciplined, that they become able, skilful and useful Soldiers.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom, for the security of the King and Kingdom.

Subservient in the standing *Militia*, to the Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenant, are the Justices of Peace of every County, who upon all occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the High-Constable of the Hundred, or Petty-Constable of the Parish, *&c.*

Trained Bands.] These are commonly called the Trainbands of every County, whereof the Number is so great, that in only Five of the bigger Counties of *England*, there are to be found well provided, Forty Thousand able, lusty Men, ready to assist the King upon all occasions; so that in all times of Peace, the King hath Six or Sevenscore Thousand Men inrolled, and wholly and solely at his disposing, for the defence of his Kingdom of *England*.

For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War, (whereof more anon) there are upon certain Eminent Places of all parts of *England*, Mediterrane as well as Mari-

Beacons. time, high Poles Erected, whereon are fastned Pitch-Barrels, to be fired by Night, and a Smoak made by Day, thereby to give notice in few hours to the whole Kingdom of the approaching Invasions; whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms, make haste to the Sea-coasts. These are called *Beacons*, from the *Saxon*, *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to shew by a Sign. In all times of Danger some are set to watch at every Beacon. Anciently

Anciently there were many Caſtles in all parts of *England*, but In land Caſtles generally have either been demoliſh'd in latter times, or wittingly ſuffered to decay, that to Rebels they might be no ſhelter, to Invaders no ſtay, nor to the Invaded any Refuge in Flight; and conſequently, that there may not be any *lingring War* again in *England*, which is the greateſt Miſery and Calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

In 1588. upon Expectation of the *Spaniſh Armado*, ſtiled *Invincible*, there went forth from the Queen Commiſſions to muſter in all parts of *England*, all Men that were of perfect Senſe and Limb, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, except Noblemen, Clergy-men, Univerſity Students, Lawyers, Officers, and ſuch as had any publick Charges, leaving only in every Pariſh ſo many Husbandmen as were ſufficient to till the Ground. In all thoſe Muſters, there were then numbered Three Millions; but of thoſe fit for War, about Six Hundred Thouſand.

In another Muſter of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England*, fit for War, of common Souldiers, about Four hundred thouſand, and of thoſe armed and trained, One hundred eighty five thouſand, beſides Horſe, near Forty thouſand; and that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the Field, of their Servants and Followers, Twenty thouſand Men, Horſe and Foot, choice Men, and excellent Horſes; and in all, fit for War, and ready upon all occaſions, Six hundred forty two thouſand, leaving ſufficient to Till the Ground, and to furniſh Trades, beſides Nobility, Gentry, *&c.*

A List of the Names of the Lords, and others His Majesties Lieutenants of the several Counties and Places within the Kingdom of England, *and Dominion of* Wales, *put in Alphabetical Order.*

Bedford, and *Cambridge* } *William* Earl of *Bedford.*
Berks, *Norfolk*, *Surrey*, and City of *Norwich.* } *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk.*
Bucks, *John* Earl of *Bridgwater.*
Cheshire and City of *Chester* } *Henry* Earl of *Warrington.*
Cinque-Ports, Colonel *John Beaumont.*
Cornwal, *Devon*, and City of *Exeter*, } *John* Earl of *Bath.* *Charles* Lord *Granville.*
Cumberland, and *Westmorland*, } Sir *John Lowther*, Baronet, Vicechamberlain of his Majesty's Household.
Derby, *William* Earl of *Devonshire.*
Dorset, *John* Earl of *Bristol.*
Durham, and *Northumberland*, } *Richard* Earl of *Scarborough.*
Essex, *Awbrey* Earl of *Oxford.*
N. and *S. Wales*, *Glouc. Heref.* and *Manmouth*, and City of *Bristol.* } *Charles* Earl of *Macclesfield.*
Hertfordshire, *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsberry.*
Huntington, *Charles* Earl of *Manchester.*
Kent, and City of *Canterbury*, } *Henry* Viscount *Sidney.*
Lancaster, *Charles* Lord *Brandon.*
Leicester, *John* Earl of *Rutland.*
Lincoln, and City of *Lincoln.* } *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey.*
Middlesex, *John* Earl of *Clare.*

North-

Northampton, *Charles* Earl of *Monmouth*.
Nottingham,
Oxon, *James* Earl of *Abingdon*.
Rutland, *Bennet* Lord *Sherrard*.
Salop, *Francis* Viscount *Newport*.
Somerset, *James* Duke of *Ormond*.
Southampton, and Town of *Southampton*. } *Charles* Duke of *Bolton*.
Stafford, *William* Lord *Paget*.
Suffolk, *Charles* Lord *Cornwallis*.
Sussex, *Charles* Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*.
Tower and *Hamlets*, *Robert* Lord *Lucas*.
Warwick, *George* Earl of *Northampton*.
Wilts, *Tho.* Earl of *Pembrook* and *Montgomery*.
Worcester, and City of *Worcester*. } *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsbury*.
YORK.
East-Riding, and *West-Riding*, and City of *York*. } *Thomas* Marquis of *Carmarthen*.
North-Riding, *Thomas* Earl of *Fauconberg*.

The City of *London* is a Lieutenancy of it self, not subject to a Lord-Lieutenant, but executed by the Lord Mayor for the time being, Aldermen, and other principal Members of the City, authorized by a peculiar Commission from Their Majesties, dated *March* 15. 168$\frac{9}{0}$.

A List of the said Lieutenancy.

SIR *Thomas Stamp*, Kt. the Lord Mayor, Col. of the Yellow.
Sir *John Lawrence*, Kt.
Sir *William Turner*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Clayton*, Kt.
Sir *Patience Ward*, Kt.
Sir *William Prichard*, Kt. Col. of the White Reg.
Sir *James Smith*, Kt. Col. of the Orange.
Sir *Jonathan Raymond*, Kt Col. of the Green.
Sir *Peter Rich*, Col. of the Blue.
Sir *Thomas Kensey*, Kt. Col. of the Red.
Sir *Thomas Pilkington*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Jeffreys*, Kt.
Sir *George Treby*, Kt. Recorder.

Sir

Sir *Samuel Dashwood*, Kt.	*Pet. Houblon.*
Sir *Benjamin Thorowgood.*	*James Houblon.*
Sir *William Ashurst*, Kt.	*Leon. Robinson.*
Sir *Humphrey Edwin*, Kt.	*Will. Jarret.*
Sir *John Fleet*, Kt.	*Dan. Mercer.*
Sir *Benjamin Newland*, Kt.	*And. Kendrick.*
Sir *Thomas Fowles*, Kt.	*Jo. Flavil.*
Sir *John Matthews*, Kt.	*Rob Whittingham.*
Sir *Henry Ashurst*, Bar.	*Wil. Warren.*
Sir *John Leithieulier*, Kt.	*John Rayley.*
Sir *Peter Vandeput*, Kt.	*Fran. Gosfright.*
Sir *William Russel*, Kt.	*Wil. Seaven.*
Sir *Jer. Sambrook*, Kt.	*Jo. Foach.*
Sir *William Hedges*, Kt.	*Jo. Johnson.*
Sir *John Mordant*, Bar.	*Sam. Powel.*
Sir *Gab. Roberts*, Kt.	*Jos. Bowles.*
Sir *Francis Child*, Kt.	*Ab. Wessell.*
Sir *Edw. Clark*, Kt.	*Walt. Coventry.*
Sir *John Houblon*, Kt.	*James Denew.*
Sir *John Cutler*, Kt.	*Jo. Scriven.*
Sir *Edw. Des-Bovery*, Kt.	*Da. Allen.*
Sir *James Ward*, Kt.	*Ralph Grainge.*
Sir *Robert Adams*, Kt.	*Rob. Raworth.*
Sir *Thomas Vernon*, Kt.	*Fra. Moore.*
Sir *Ralph Box*, Kt.	*Tho. Shaw.*
Sir *Chr. Leithieulier*, Kt.	*Jo. Cook* of *Bassishaw.*
Sir *William Hussey*, Kt.	*Will Faulkner.*
Sir *Joseph Herne*, Kt.	*Ja. Bodington.*
Sir *Thomas Cook*, Kt.	*Hen. Hatley.*
Tho. Papillon.	*Jo. Adams.*
Tho. Frederick.	*Jer. Whitchcot.*
Will. Kiffin.	*Per. Gilburn.*
Jos. Birch.	*Ja. Chamberlain.*
Edw. Underhill.	*Jo. Kent.*
Geo. Sitwell.	*Rich. Ader.*
Tho. Western.	*Jo. Nichols.*
Jo. Jolliffe.	*Tho. Colson.*
Ch. Thorold.	*Nic. Charleton.*
Nath. Tench.	*Jo. Midgley.*
Fra. Chamberlain.	*Edmund Beacher.*
Ja. Hudson.	*Will. Gore.*
Tho Langham.	*Will. Withers.*

Rich

Rich. Hoare.
Jeof. Nightingale.
Ja. Smith.
Jof. Hornby.
Rich. Beauchamp.
Rich. Normanſell.
Jof. Smart.
Rob. Bedding field.
Peter Joye.
Will. Hooker.
Jo. Steventon.
Wil. Carpenter.
Arthur Baron.
Will. Tempeſt.
Pet. Floyer.
Roger Norton.
Hen. Clarke.
Jo. Geneu.
Jo. Sawyer.
Tho. VVood.
Jeof. Jefferies.
Nath. Hawes.
VVill. Strong.
Jo. Jefferies.
Adr. Quiney.
Jo. VVallis.
Jo Cogs.
Jo. Eaſt.
Rich. Pearce.
Edmund Boulter, Eſquires.

Clerk, *John Barret.*
Muſter-Maſter, *Joſ. Hide.*
Meſſenger, *Ben. Leech.*

Or any Seven or more of them, whereof Three of the *Quorum* to be there.

Of the preſent Maritime Power belonging to the Crown of England.

THE Kingdom of *England* being a *Peninſula*, almoſt ſurrounded with the Sea, there will always be a Neceſſity of Maritime Forces; and as next Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the King of *England* will be neceſſitated to augment his Maritime Forces proportionable (how great ſoever the charges thereof may be) or elſe to quit his ancient Right to the Soveraignty of the Narrow Seas, and to ſuffer his Merchants to be abuſed, and their Traffick every where interrupted.

It is true, that in the 24*th* of *Elizabeth*, upon a general View and Muſter, there were found but 13 Ships of War, and 135 Ships of conſiderable burden, belonging to all the Subjects of *England*. And in the Year 1600. her

Ma-

Majesty had but 36 Ships of War, and 13 or 14 Pinaces; the biggest Ship was then of a 1000 Tun, carried 340 Mariners, 130 Soldiers, and but Thirty Pieces of Ordnance: the lesser Ships of War were of 100 Tun, Forty or Fifty Mariners, Seven or Eight Soldiers, and Eight Guns. The Pinaces of Thirty Tun, Eighteen or Twenty Mariners, and Two or Four Guns; so small was the Royal Fleet in those days, when our next Neighbour-Nations were weak, and always engaged with Civil and Foreign Wars; but now, that their Strength at Sea is of late so prodigiously increased, it will be most expedient for this Kingdom to be always well provided. And God be thanked, we have a King that understands and takes delight in Maritime Affairs, and Ships of War; and who hath made it his chief business that way to fortifie this Kingdom.

The Forces of Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d' Estat*, saith a *French* Author, whosoever commands the Sea, commands the Trade of the World; he that commands the Trade, commands the Wealth of the World, and consequently the World it self.

Again, as he that is Master of the Field, is said to be Master of every Town, when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may, in some sort, be said to be Master of every Countrey, at least of such as are bordering on the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin, and end a War, where, and upon what terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests, even to the *Antipodes*.

To the Crown of *England* belongs the Dominion of all the Narrow Seas round about the whole Island of *Great Britain*, by ancient Right thereof it hath had Possession in all Times. First, the *Aborigines*, or ancient *Britains*, were possest thereof, (as Mr. *Selden* makes appear) and in their Right the *Romans* held it; then the *Saxons* having gotten Possession of *England*, kept that Dominion, their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, calling himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

After-

Afterwards the *Normans* poſſeſſing *England*, claimed, and quietly poſſeſt the ſame Dominion; in Teſtimony whereof, the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to ask leave to paſs the *Britiſh Seas*, and to take Licences to fiſh therein, and to this day do ſtrike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the King of *England*, as oft as they paſs by any one of them, thereby to expreſs, that they acknowledge the Soveraignty of the *Britiſh Seas* to belong to the King of *England*, according to an Ordinance made at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, by *John*, King of *England*, about four hundred and fifty years ago.

To maintain this Right and Title, to protect Trade, to ſubdue Pirates, to defend this Kingdom againſt hoſtile Invaſions, and to reduce Foreign Potentates to Reaſon, the Kings of *England* have had (eſpecially of latter times) a conſiderable number of Ships of War, for Strength, for Beauty, and Sailing, (if not for Number) ſurpaſſing all thoſe of our Neighbour-Nations: For Strength, by reaſon of the moſt Excellent *Engliſh* Timber, they are like ſo many floating *Caſtles* and *Barbicans*; for Beauty, ſo proportionably and ſpaciouſly built, and ſo curiouſly and richly adorned, that they are as ſo many Royal Palaces (amongſt other Ships at Sea,) they are as ſo many Lyons amongſt other ſilly Beaſts, or as Eagles amongſt other Birds.

Hiſtories mention a great Fleet of *Julius Cæſar*, a Fleet of the afore-mentioned King *Edgar*, conſiſting of Three Thouſand Six Hundred Sail; a Fleet of *Lewis*, Son to *Philip*, King of *France*, of Six Hundred Sail, that arrived at *Sandwich*, to aſſiſt the *Engliſh* Barons againſt King *John*; but thoſe doubtleſs were but as ſo many *Cottages* to *Caſtles*, in reſpect of the preſent Ships of War.

Henry the VIII. in the fifth year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the greateſt that ever had been ſeen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was of a 1000 Tun.

In the Eighth year of King *James* the Firſt, was built by the *Londoners*, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and called, *The Trades Increaſe*, which being loſt in the *Eaſt Indies*, King *James*

James caused another to be built, of 1400 Tun, which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him named the *Prince*.

King *Charles the Martyr*, perceiving the great increase of Shipping in our Neighbour Nations, and that the Soveraignty of these Seas was like to be disputed, amongst other great Ships of War, built one greater than any Ship of War, either in *England*, or in any *Country* of *Europe*, and named it *The Royal Soveraign*; which, for a little Diversion, shall here be more particularly described.

The *Royal Soveraign*, being a Ship of the first Rate or Rank, built in the year One thousand six hundred thirty and seven, is in length by the Keel, One hundred twenty seven Foot, in breadth by the Beam, Forty seven Foot, in depth, Forty nine Foot, her draught of Water, Twenty one Foot, of Burden, in all, Two thousand seventy and two Tuns, and 1492 Tuns, besides Guns, Tackle, *&c.* This mighty moving *Castle* hath six Anchors, whereof the biggest weighs 6000 lb. and the least 4300 lb. It hath 14 *Cables*, whereof the greatest is 21 Inches in compass, and weighs 6000 pound, her least *Cable* being Eight Inches in compass, weighing near 1300 pound.

To the *Royal Sovereign* belong Eighteen *Masts* and Yards, whereof the greatest, called the *Main Mast*, is One hundred and thirteen Foot long, and Thirty Eight Inches Diameter; her *Main-Yard* 105 Foot long, and 23 Inches Diameter, and her *Main Top*, Fifteen Foot Diameter: She hath Ten several sorts of Sails of several Names, (as every Ship of every one of the first Rate hath) whereof her greatest Sail, called her *Main-course*, (together with her *Bonnet*) contains One thousand six hundred and forty Yards of *Canvase*, *Ipswich* double, and the least Sail, called *Foretop Gallant Sail*, contains One hundred and thirty Yards of *Canvase*. The charge of one compleat Sute of Sails for the *Sovereign*, is 404 *l.* Sterling-Money. The weight of the Sea-store, in point of Ground Tackle, and other Cordage, is Sixty Tuns, Eight hundred and odd pounds.

She

She carries a Long Boat of Fifty Foot, a Pinnace of Thirty six Foot, and a Skiff of Twenty seven Foot long.

The weight of her Rigging, Three and Thirty Tun.

She hath three Tire of Guns, all of Brass, whereof there are Forty four in her upper Tire, Thirty four in her second Tire, and Twenty two in her lower Tire; in all, One hundred Guns.

She carries, in all, of Officers, Soldiers, and Mariners, Eight hundred and fifty Men.

Finally, her whole charges for Wages, Victuals, Ammunition, Wear and Tear, for every Month at Sea, costs the King 3500 *l.* Sterling, as hath been computed by a very skilful Person.

The charges of building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, (besides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 62132 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably.

Here

Here followeth a List of the greatest part of the Ships of War, whereof Their Majesties Navy doth at present consist; together with the Rates, Tuns, Men, *and* Guns, *of most of them according to the usual Estimate; wherein are included the Thirty new Ships built by Act of Parliament.*

First Rate.

Ships.	*Tuns.*	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Royal Soveraign.	1545	815	100
Britania, *New.*	1540	814	100
Royal Charles.	1441	780	100
Royal James.	1441	780	100
Royal Prince.	1404	780	100
London.	1328	730	96
St. Andrew.	1313	730	96
Charles.	1357	710	96
St. Michael.	1389	600	90

Second Rate.

	Tuns.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Royal Catharine.	1050	540	82
Victory.	1020	530	82
Henry.	1020	530	82
French Ruby.	968	520	80
St. George.	900	460	70
Triumph.	898	460	70
Unicorn.	845	410	64
Rainbow.	817	410	64
Windsor-Castle, *New.*	1462	660	90
Vanguard, *New.*	1357	660	90
Dutchess, *New.*	1495	660	90
Albermarle, *New,*	1300	660	90

The

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
The Duke, *New.*	1300	660	90
The Neptune, *New.*	1300	660	90
The Ossory, *New.*	1300	600	90
One at Portsmouth.	1300	660	90

Third Rate.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Ann, *New.*	1089	460	70
Berwick, *New.*	1089	460	70
Barford, *New.*	1174	460	70
Cambridge, *New.*	941	420	70
Captain, *New.*	1164	460	70
Defiance.	902	400	64
Dreadnaught.	735	360	62
Dunkirk.	704	340	60
Expedition, *New.*	1059	460	70
Eagle, *New.*	1047	460	70
Elizabeth, *New.*	1060	460	70
Edgar.	998	445	72
Essex, *New.*	1000	460	70
Grafton, *New.*	1174	460	70
Hampton-Court, *New.*	1105	340	58
Henrietta, *New.*	763	355	62
Hope, *New.*	1058	460	70
Kent, *New.*	1000	460	70
Lenox, *New.*	1096	460	70
Lyon.	725	440	58
Monk	696	440	60
Monmouth.	880	400	66
Montague.	809	355	68
Mary.	795	365	74
Northumberland, *New.*	1000	460	70
Old James.	1000	460	70
Pendennis, *New.*	193	460	70
Plymouth.	752	340	60
Resolution.	885	420	70
Restoration.	1032	460	62
Revenge.	762	360	74
Royal-Oak, *New.*	1107	478	74

Rupert.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Rupert,	813	400	66
Sterling-Castle, *New.*	1144	460	70
Suffolk, *New.*	1000	460	70
Swiftsure.	978	420	70
Warspight.	892	420	70
York.	734	440	60

Fourth Rate.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Adventure.	432	190	44
Advice.	545	230	48
St. Albans.		280	54
Antelope.	576	230	48
Arch-Angel,		200	48
Assistance.	555	230	48
Assurance.	372	180	42
Berkley-Castle.		200	48
Bonadventure.	510	230	48
Bristol.	547	230	48
Charles Gally, *New.*	526	220	32
Centurion.	531	230	48
Coronation.		200	48
Crown.	530	230	48
Constant Warwick.	550	180	44
St. David.	630	280	54
Deptford.		280	54
Diamond.	550	230	48
Dover.	550	230	48
Dragon.	479	220	46
Faulcon.	367	185	42
Foresight.	538	230	48
George.	248	200	48
Greenwich.	659	280	56
Golden-Horse, *Prize.*			
Hampshire.	470	220	46
Happy Return.	623	280	56
Jersey.	558	230	48
James Galley.	433	200	30
Kings-Fisher.	664	220	46

Leopard.

Ships.	Men.	Tuns.	Guns.
Leopard.	676	288	54
Mary Galley.		200	44
Mary Rose.	555	230	48
Mordant.		230	48
Newcastle.	625	280	54
Nonsuch.	345	180	42
Oxford.	677	280	54
Portsmouth.	468	220	46
Portland.	588	240	50
Princess.	620	280	54
Phœnix.	368	180	42
Reserve.	538	230	48
Ruby.	532	230	48
Sampson.		220	50
Samuel *and* Henry.		180	44
Success.		200	44
Swallow.	559	230	48
Sweep-stakes.	376	180	48
Starereene.	548	230	48
Tyger.	457	190	44
Woolwich.	716	280	54
Yarmouth.	628	280	54
Tyger, *Prize*.			

Fifth Rates.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Dove-Tree, *Prize*.	265	130	28
Dartmouth.	165	135	32
Garland.	255	130	30
Guernsey.	255	130	30
Mermaid.	294	230	32
Norwich.	256	135	30
Orange-Tree, *Prize*.	245	140	28
Pearl.	260	130	30
Richmond.	223	125	28
Hunter.	260	130	36
Rose.	234	125	28
Swan.	305	135	32
Saphire.	346	135	32

Success.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Succeſs.	296	135	32
Golden-Roſe, *Prize.*			

Fireſhips, being Fifth Rates.

Ships.	Tuns,	Men.	Guns.
Ann *and* Chriſtopher.	250	45	8
Caſtle.	240	45	8
Eagle.	305	45	12
Holmes.	232	35	8
Wivenhoe.	83	25	6
Young-Spragg.	80	50	7
John *and* Alexandres.			
Peace.			
Sarah.			
Sampſon.			
Spaniſh Merchant.			
Thomas *and* Catharine.			
Calavaſſe.			

Sixth Rates.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Drake.	151	75	16
Fanfan.	033	30	04
Francis.	145	75	16
Greyhound.	175	75	16
Larke.	199	85	18
Roebuck.	144	75	16
Sudadas.	180	75	16

Ketches.

	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Deptford.	79	50	10
Quaker.	79	50	10

Yachts.	T.	M.	G.
Ann.	100	30	8
Bezan.	35	08	4

Yachts.	M.	T.	G.
Charles,		38	8
Charlot.	142	30	8

Clerk

Yachts.	*T.*	*M.*	*G.*
Cleveland.	103	30	8
Deal.	28	08	4
Jersey.	23	04	4
Isle of Wight.	25	08	4
Kinchen.	103	30	8
Quinborough.	29	04	4
Sabarine.	135	30	8
Mary.	166	30	8

Yachts.	*T.*	*M.*	*G.*
Merlin.	109	30	8
Monmouth.	103	30	8
Navy.	074	30	8
Portsmouth.	133	30	8
Quinborough.			
Richmond.	64	30	8
Fubs.		30	8

Sloops and Hoyes.

	T.	*M.*	*G.*
Bonæta.	57	10	4
Chatham.		10	4
Dove.	19	10	4
Experiment.	24	10	4
Emsworth.	39	10	4
Hound.	50	10	4
Hunter.	46	10	4
Invention.	28	10	4
Prevention.	46	10	4

Sloops and Hoyes.

	T.	*M.*	*G.*
Spye.	28	10	4
Do. Chatham.	50	10	4
Transporter.		5	0
Unity Horseboat.		4	0
Mary-Gold.	33	3	0
Loyter.	65	3	0
Wolwich.	57	10	4
Whipster.	64	10	4
Brigantine.			

Hulks.

	T.	*M.*	*G.*
Assen.	716	4	0
Arms of *Horn.*	516	8	0
Rotterdam.	987	07	0

Hulks.

	T.	*M.*	*G.*
Strat-House.	440	04	0
Gloster Hulk.			

Smacks.

	T.	*M.*	*G.*
Royal Escape.	34	10	0
Bridget.	21	02	0
Little London.	16	02	0
Sheerenes.	18	02	0
Chifh.	24	02	0

Besides several other Vessels for Tenders, Victuallers, &c. and many more laid by, as scarce fit for Service, and intended to be broken up or otherwise disposed of.

Of these there are commonly 40 or 50 at Sea, even in Times of Peace.

ALL Their Majesties Maritime Forces are under the Command of the Lord HIGH ADMIRAL of *England*; touching whose Name, Titles, Power, Priviledges, *&c.* See the First Part.

The Office of High Admiral of *England*, is executed by Lords Commissioners, who sit at the Admiralty House in *Westminster*, adjoyning to the Park.

The Names of the said Lords Commissioners, who execute the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*, are as follow,

Earl of *Pembroke*.
Sir *John Lowther of White-haven*, Baronet.
Sir *Richard Onslow*, Baronet.
Henry Priestman, Esq;
Lord *Faulkland*.
Robert Austen, Esq;
Sir *Robert Rich*, Knight and Baronet.
Their Secretary, *John Sotherne*, Esq;

The Lord *High Admiral* hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition, some at Sea, others at Land; some of a *Military*, some of a *Civil* Capacity; some *Judicial*, others *Ministerial*; so that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea, may justly be stiled another *Common-wealth*, or *Kingdom* apart. *In Mari sunt Regna distincta, idque jure Gentium, sicut in arida terra*, saith *Baldus*, that Learned Oracle of the *Civil-Law*; and the Lord High Admiral of *England* may firly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a *Viceroy* of the *Martime Kingdom* of England.

Vice-Admiral of *England* is now vacant, lately enjoyed by the Lord *Torrington*, who held that Office by Patent *durante beneplacito* of the King, and was Lieutenant of the Admiralty, Navies, and Seas of *England*, with Wages and Fee of Twenty Shillings *per diem*, and Ten Shillings *per* Month, for sixteen Men to each of them, accounting Twenty eight days to the Month.

The Lord *High Admiral* of *England* doth, by virtue of his place, appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom his several *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marſhals by Patent, under the Great Seal of the High Court of *Admiralty*. Theſe *Vice-Admirals* and Judges do exerciſe Juriſdiction in *Maritime Affairs*, within their ſeveral Limits; and in caſe any Perſon is aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that hath the force of a definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the High Court of *Admiralty*.

The Vice-Admiralties of England *and* Wales.	*And Names of the ſeveral Vice-Admirals.*
Cornwal North parts.	Sir *John Moleſworth*, Kt.
Cornwal South parts.	Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Bar.
Cheſter, and City and County of the ſame.	*Charles* Lord *Brandon.*
Devonſhire.	*George Courtney*, Eſq;
Dorſet, and Town and County of *Pool.*	The Earl of *Shafts bury.*
Durham, *Biſhoprick*, *Northumberland*, and *Newcaſtle.*	*Richard* Lord Viſcount *Lumley*, now Earl of *Scarbrough.*
Eſſex.	*Edward Cary*, Eſq;
Glouceſter.	Sir *John Guiſe*, Bar.
Kent.	*Henry* Lord Viſcount *Sidney.*
Lincoln and *Aquis Anguſtis.*	*George* Viſcount *Caſtleton.*
Lancaſter.	*Charles* Lord *Brandon.*
Norfolk.	Sir *Henry Hobard*, Bar.
Suffolk.	Sir *Thomas Allen*, Bar.
Suſſex.	Sir *John Pelham*, Bar.
Southampton, or *Hampſhire*, and the *Iſle of Wight.*	Sir *Robert Holmes*, Kt.
Somerſet, and City, and County of *Briſtol.*	Sir *Edward Philips*, Kt.

Turky.

Wales South parts.	The Earl of *Carbury*.
Wales North parts.	Sir *William Williams*.

For transacting of Maritime Affairs, the Lord *High-Admiral* hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal or Supreme, where all Process and Proceedings run in his Name, and not in the Kings, as it doth in all *Common-Law* Courts. In this Court, usually called the Court of *Admiralty*, he hath a Lieutenant, called *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly some Learned Doctor of the *Civil-Law*, and is at present Sir *Charles Hedges*, Kt.

The Proceeding in this Court, in all *Civil Matters*, is according to the *Civil Law*, because the *Sea* is without the Limits of the *Common Law*, but under the *Admirals Jurisdiction*, therefore the *Civil Law* only (all *Common Law* secluded) is made use of, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving caution to prosecute the Suit, and to pay what shall be judged against him if he fail in the Suit: the Defendant on the contrary, securing the Plaintiff, by sufficient Surety or Caution, as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment, and pay that which shall be adjudged against him; and that he will ratifie and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his Name, whereby the Clients are well assured, to obtain that which by Law shall be adjudged to them, let the Cause fall on which side soever.

In the *Admiralty* Court of *England*, use is made, not only of the *Civil Laws*, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, whereof the former is an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about Twenty Miles distant from the Continent of *Asia Minor*, and is now under the *Turk*; the ancient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade, and Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all *Maritime* Matters and Differences, and their Determinations therein were esteemed so just and equitable, that their Laws in such Affairs, have ever since been observed for *Oracles*. Those Laws were long ago incorporated into the Volumes of the *Civil Law*; and the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excelled all Nations in ma-

king

king of good Laws, yet for their Sea Affairs, referred all Debates and Controverſies to the Judgment of theſe *Rhodian* Laws.

Oleron is an Iſland anciently belonging to the Crown of *England*, ſeated in the Bay of *Aquitain*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garronne*, where our famous Warriour King *Richard* the Firſt, cauſed to be compiled ſuch excellent Laws for Sea-matters, that in the *Ocean-Sea* Weſtward, they had almoſt as much repute as the *Rhodian* Laws in the *Mediterranean*; and theſe Laws were called *La Rool d' Oleron*.

King *Edward* the Third, (who firſt erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as ſome hold) made at *Quinborough*, 1375. very excellent Conſtitutions, concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Piſa*, *Genoa*, *Marſeilles*, *Barcelona*, and *Meſſina*, yet that Fragment of the *Rhodian Law* ſtill extant, with the Comments thereon, by the old *Juriſ-conſults*, inſerted in the *Pandects* and the Conſtitutions made by the *Roman* Emperors, contained in the *Code*, and in the *Novelles*, ſtill holds the Pre-eminence.

The Cuſtoms and former Decrees of the *Engliſh* Court of *Admiralty*, are there of force for deciding of Controverſies. Under this Court there is alſo a Court of *Equity* for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accuſation and Information, according to the *Civil Law*, by a Man's own Confeſſion, or Eye-witneſſes, found guilty, before he could be condemned; but that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Henry* the Eighth, that Criminal Affairs ſhould be tryed by Witneſſes, and Jury, and this by ſpecial Commiſſion of the King, to the Lord *Admiral*; wherein ſome of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commiſſioners, and the Tryal according to the Laws of *England* directed by thoſe Statutes.

Between the *Common Law* of *England* and the *Admiralty*, there ſeems to be *Diviſum Imperium*, for in the Sea, ſo far as the Low-water Mark is obſerved, that is counted, *infra corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Cauſes

thence arising, are determinable by the *Common Laws*; yet when the Sea is full, the *Admiral* hath Jurisdiction there also, (so long as the Sea flows) over matters done between the Low-water Mark and the Land, as appears in Sir *Henry Constables* Case, 5 *Report*, *Coke*, p. 107.

For regulating and ordering their Majesties Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in *Stat.* 13. *Car.* 2 *Cap.* 9.

Of the NAVY-OFFICE, *where the whole Business concerning the King's* NAVY-ROYAL *is managed.*

THE Management of the *Navy-Royal* under the Lord *HIGH ADMIRAL* of *England*, is entrusted with the Principal Officers, and Commissioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers are Four.

Treasurer. The first is the Right Honourable *Edward Russel*, Esq; Treasurer of the *Navy*, whose Office is to receive out of the Exchequer, by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer of *England*, or Lords Commissioners executing that place; and to Pay all Charges of the *Navy*, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the *Navy*, for which he had formerly a Salary of 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d per an.* besides 3 *d. per* Pound out of all Moneys paid by him; but hath now an Honourable Allowance certain from his Majesty in lieu thereof, *viz.* 3000 *l. per annum*, and 800 *l. per annum* more for his Instruments.

Comptroller. The Second is the Comptroller of the *Navy*, Sir *Richard Haddock*, whose Office is to attend and comptrol all Payments of Wages; to know the Market Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping; to examin and audit all Treasurers, Victuallers, and Store-keepers Accompts, *&c.* his Salary is 500 *l.* yearly.

[Sur-

Surveyor. The Third is the Surveyor of the *Navy*, Sir *John Tippets*, Knight, whose Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, and see the wants supplyed, to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs; by Indenture, to charge all Boatswains, and Carpenters of Their Majesty's *Navy*, with what Stores they receive, and at the end of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accompts: His Salary is 500 *l. per annum.* His Assistant Mr. *Edmund Dummer.*

Clerk of the Acts. The Fourth is Clerk of the *Acts*, *Charles Sargison*, Esq; whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Businesses transacted by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the *Navy*, at the Salary of 500 *l. per annum*: His Assistant Mr. *William Dale*; Salary 300 *l. per annum*

The Commissioners of the Navy are Four.

First is Sir *Richard Beach*, who executes that part of the Comptroller of the Navy's Duty, which relates to the Comptrolling of the Victuallers Accompts; Salary 500 *l. per annum*; his Assistant Mr. *Tho. Colby*; Sal. 300 *l.* *per annum.*

Second is Sir *John Ashby*, who executes another part of the said Comptrollers Duty, relating to the Comptrol of the Accompts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards; his yearly Salary is 500 *l.*

Dennis Lyddall, Comptroller of the Treasurers Accompt; his Salary 500 *l. per annum.*

Third is *Thomas Wilshaw* Esq; who resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the care of managing of their Majesty's *Navy* at that Port; his Salary 500 *l. per Annum.*

Fourth is Sir *Edward Gregory*, who resides at *Chatham*, and has the same charge of Affairs in the King's Yard there; his Salary 500 *l*, *per annum.*

The aforesaid Principal Officers and Commissioners, do hold their Offices by Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*: And since the great encrease of their Majesties *Navy*, have several Clerks under each of them, with Salaries allowed by the King, for the dispatch of the business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

[Commissioners for victualling the Navy.]

The Victualling of their Majesties Navy, hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now managed by Commission, and entrusted to

Tho Papillon, Esq;
Simon Mayn, Esq;
John Ager, Esq;
Humphrey Ayles, Esq;
James How, Esq;

with the yearly Salary of 400 *l. per annum* each.

Yards. There are belonging to their Majesties Navy, six great Yards, *viz. Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Sheerness*, and *Plymouth*, where their Majesties Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving places, for the Building, Repairing, and cleaning of their Majesties Ships; and therein are lodged great quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other sorts of Stores needful for their Majesties *Navy Royal*.

In these Yards are employed divers Officers, the Principal whereof, with their yearly Salaries are as follow;

At *Chatham*.

	Salaries. *l.*
Clerk of the Cheque, *Jeremy Gregory*.	245
Store keeper, *Baldwin Duppa*.	260

Samp-

Sampſon Bowrne, *Thomas Jennings*,	Maſter Attendants: each	124
Maſter Shipwright, *Robert Lee.*		133
His Aſſiſtants	*William Bagwett.*	070
	Robert Shortis.	070
Clerk of the Survey, *Charles Finch.*		160

Deptford.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Joſeph Fownes.*	181
Store keeper, *Francis Hoſier.*	305
Maſter Attendant, *John Benbord.*	124
Maſter Shipwright, *Fiſher Harding.*	133
His Aſſiſtant, *Zachary Medbury.*	070
Clerk of the Survey, *William Dormer.*	114

Woolwich.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Abraham Tilghman.*	155
Store-keeper, *Robert Smith.*	176
Maſter-Attendant, *Edward Alford.*	124
Maſter Shipwright, *Joſeph Lawrence.*	161
Clerk of the Survey, *John Pelham.*	080

Portſmouth.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Dan. Grahm.*	195
Store-keeper, *William Cooper.*	259
Maſter-Attendant, *Edmund Barret.*	124
Maſter Shipwright, *William Stigant.*	161
His Aſſiſtant, *Thomas Podd.*	056
Clerk of the Survey, *Edward Battin.*	102

Sheerneſs.

Clerk of the Cheque, *James Carpenter.*	115
Store-keeper, *John Daniel.*	131
Maſter Attendant, *Abraham Potter.*	131
Maſter Shipwright, *Daniel Frazer.*	131
Clerk of the Survey, *John Philips.*	082

Note, That the Charges of the Clerks and Instruments, are included in the Salaries before-mentioned.

The King hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made use of in the times of some great Sea-War; and there are also Officers to take care of the Stores there.

Besides the aforementioned Yards, his Majesty hath divers great Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. wherein are made Cables, and all sorts of Cordage for his said Navy.

All the said Officers and whole Navy-Office, are governed by the Lord High Admiral of *England*.

All the other Under-Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of their Majesties Ships, hold their places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral *durante bene placito*.

[A Years Charge of the Navy.]

The Ordinary charge of Their Majesties Navy for a year, in times of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130000 *l.* besides all Charges of building of Ships, *&c.* and besides the setting forth of Fleets, which even at the time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300000 *l. per annum*, as may be easily computed by the number of Men at Sea in Pay, which were at fewest, supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand the King in 4 *l. per mensem* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear. So that the *English* Subjects need not long wonder how their former large Contributions and Aids have been spent, but rather how this Kingdoms necessary Expences should be discharged with so much less than our Neighbour Nations can with all their Frugality defray theirs, where the daily Complaints are, That by Customs and Excises, by Tallies and Gabels, more Money is every year squeezed from the Subject, than was done in twenty years together in their Ancestors days.

OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON being the *Epitome* of *England*, the Seat of the *British* Empire, the Chamber of the King, and the chiefeſt *Emporium*, or Town of Trade in the World; the largeſt and moſt populous, the faireſt and moſt opulent City at this day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, ſurpaſſing even *Paris* and *Rome* put together, as hath lately been made manifeſt by an Ingenious Gentleman, it will not be impertinent to give ſome account thereof.

To deſcribe particularly all things in this City worthy to be known, would take up a whole Volume; therefore according to the intended Brevity of this Treatiſe, here ſhall be inſerted only τὰ μεγάλεια τῆς πόλεως, *Magnalia Londini*, ſuch things as ſtrangers and Foreigners commonly count remarkable.

Take then a ſummary account of the Name, Antiquity, Situation, Magnitude, Streets, Houſes, Number of Inhabitants, Pariſh-Churches, Cathedral, Royal Exchange, River, Conduits, Aqueducts, Trade, Government, Publick Halls of Companies, of the Tower, Bridge, Cuſtom-Houſe, Publick Officers, Colledges, Schools, Hoſpitals, Work-houſes, &c.

Nam

Name and Antiquity. *LONDON*, so called, as some conjecture, from *Llongdin*, the *British* word, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built, as some write, 1108 years before the Birth of our Saviour, that is now above 2779 years ago, in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and about 350 years before the building of *Rome*.

Situation. In the most excellent Situation of *LONDON*, the profound Wisdom of our Ancestors, is very conspicuous and admirable; it is seated in a pleasant ever-green Valley, upon a Gentle rising Bank, in an excellent Air, in a wholsome Soil mixt with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous Navigable River *Thames*, in a place where it is cast into a *Crescent*, that so each part of the City might enjoy the benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other; about sixty Miles from the Sea; not so near, that it might be in danger of Surprisal by the Fleets of Foreign Enemies, or be much annoyed by the boisterous Winds, or moist Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that, by the help of the Tide, every Twelve hours, Ships of great Burden may be brought into her very Bosom; nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern*, *Southern*, and *Western Seas*; yet so far up in the Countrey, as it might also easily partake even of all the Country Commodities; in an excellent Air, upon the *North* side of the River, (for the Villages seated on the *South* side are noted to be unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) barroughed by gentle Hills, from the *North* and *South* Winds: it lies in 51 Degree, 30 Minutes Latitude.

The High-ways leading from all parts to this Noble City, are large, streight, smooth and fair; no Mountains, nor Rocks, no Marishes nor Lakes, to hinder Carriages and Passengers; so that as Corn may easily be brought, and Cattel commodiously driven unto it by Land; so those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel are more cheaply conveyed by Water. In a Word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea near about, and by the benefit

benefit of Shipping, all the Bleſſings of the Terreſtrial Globe may be ſaid to be here more eaſily enjoyed, above any City of the World.

Magnitude. The City of *LONDON*, with its Suburbs and Places adjacent, is of a vaſt Extenſion: From *Lime-houſe*, meaſured to the end of *Tothil*, or *Tuttle-ſtreet*, from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is, above ſeven *Engliſh* Miles and a half; and from the farther end of *Blackman-ſtreet* in *Southwark*, to the end of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, as they are called, are in number above 5000. and yet ſome of them above half a meaſured Mile in length. Dwelling-houſes, before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls, above Fifteen thouſand, and that was accounted but a Fifth part of the whole City, as may be judged by the weekly Bills of Mortality.

Houſes. The Buildings, eſpecially of late years, are generally very fair and ſtately, but within the City, the ſpacious Houſes of Noblemen, rich Merchants, the Halls of Companies, the fair Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by reaſon that they are generally built backward, that ſo the whole room toward the Street might be reſerved for Tradeſmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no Foreign City would, even in this particular, much ſurpaſs *London*: Yet if a Stranger ſhall view the ſeveral magnificent Piazza's, or Squares, as that of *Lincoln-Inn-Fields*, *Covent-Garden*, *St. James's Square*, *Leiceſter-Fields*, *Southampton-Square*, *Red-Lyon-Square*, *Golding-Square*, *Spital-Fields-Square*, and that excellent new Structure, called *The King's Square*, near *St. Giles's in the Fields*: The ſeveral ſtreight and ſpacious Streets, as *Cheapſide*, *Cornhill*, *Lumbard-ſtreet*, *Fleet-ſtreet*, *Hatton-Garden*, Great *Queen-ſtreet*, the *Pall-Mall*, and divers others. The many curious and uniform Piles of late Buildings and Streets, as thoſe near St. *James's*, *Bloomsbury*, *York*, *Eſſex*, *Arundel*, *Worceſter-Houſe*, or *Beaufort Buildings*. Alſo the beautiful Churches, ſtately Palaces of Noblemen; the Inns of Court, Exchanges, publick

lick Halls, Theatres, Market-places, the new *Bedlam* in *Morefields*, with many admirable Buildings elsewhere, as well in *London* as in *Westminster* and *Southwark*; he must confess, that for fair Piazza's, stately uniform Buildings, streight and spacious Streets, there is not the Parallel in *Europe*.

Number of Inhabitants.] That the Reader may the better guess at the number of Inhabitants, or human Souls within this great City, he must know, that in one year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by half, 67500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultrey, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, *&c.* Also that *communibus annis* to supply *London* with *Newcastle*-Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames*, two hundred and eighty thousand Chaldron, and every Chaldron is Thirty six Bushels.

Again, the number of Inhabitants may be guessed at by the Burials and Births in *London*, which in ordinary years, when there is no pestilence, amount of late to to 20000 in a year: and in the year 1681. which was not accounted a sickly year, there died, according to the General Bill of Mortality 23971. three times more than in *Amsterdam*, and now more than in *Paris* and *Rome*, or *Paris* and *Rouen* put together, as may be seen by the Bills of these three Cities.

[Drink brewed in London in a Year.]

As also by the quantity of Beer drank in *London* in a year, which to all Foreigners will be incredible; for in the year 1667. when the greatest part of the Buildings within the Walls, and some without, lay in Ashes, and very many of the Inhabitants forced to retire into the Country for Habitation, according to exact Computation, there were brewed within that year in *London*, Four hundred fifty two thousand five hundred sixty three Barrels of Strong Beer, sold at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* the Barrel, and Five hundred and eighty thousand and four hundred and twenty one Barrels of Ale, sold at 16 *s.* the Barrel; and four hundred eighty nine thousand seven hundred

ninety

ninety seven Barrels of Table-Beer, or Small-Beer, sold at 6 s. 6 d. the Barrel: The Beer Strong and Small, is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and the Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel, and now since the Pestilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, there is much more Liquor brewed.

It is true, that some hereof is transported beyond the Seas, but that is scarce considerable.

Besides all this Beer and Ale, there is consumed in *London*, a vast quantity of *French* and *Spanish* Wines, much *Rhenish* Wine, Syder, Mum, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, and other Drinks.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (though it be a very moderate Imposition) is Farmed or Rented of the King at above One hundred and twenty thousand Pounds a Year, and about one fourth part of all that Excise throughout all *England*.

Churches.] Parish-Churches, besides Chappels, there is in all One hundred and thirty two, that is double the number of Churches Parochial to be found in any City of Christendom; the Mother-Church whereof, is dedicated to the Memory of St. *Paul*, (the only Cathedral of that Name in *Europe*) and founded by *Segbert* a *Saxon* King, about the Year 610, in a place where had stood a Temple dedicated to *Diana*, and afterward enlarged by *Erdenwald*, the fourth *Saxon* Bishop thereof; and that old Fabrick being almost destroyed by Fire, *Mauritius*, another Bishop of *London*, in One thousand eighty three, began and finished a great part of the late magnificent Pile, in the space of Twenty Years, but the Quire and Tower were not finished till 1221; and then it was dedicated in a most solemn manner (as was the Temple of *Solomon*) the King, the Bishops, and a vast number from all parts of the Nation assisting thereat.

St. Paul's Church.] It is seated on the highest part of all the City, and was more conspicuous perhaps than any Cathedral-Church in the World; it was a Structure for Length, Heighth, and Antiquity, surpassing all other Churches; the length of it was 690 Foot, (therein excelling by 20 Foot St. *Peter's* in *Rome*, which for Beauty, Proportion, and divers other things, excels all other Temples) it was in heighth

heighth 102 Foot, and in breadth 130, and ſtood upon ſo much Ground, as contained above three Acres and a half. The Church was built as other Cathedrals, in a perfect Croſs; and in the midſt of the Croſs, upon mighty high Arches, was a Tower of Stone 260 Foot high, and on that a Spire of Timber covered with Lead, in heighth 260 Foot more; in all from the Ground 520 Foot, above which was a Bole of Copper gilt, of nine Foot in compaſs, whereon ſtood the Croſs 15 Foot and a half high, and almoſt 6 Foot a-croſs, made of Oak, covered with Lead, and another Cover of Copper over the Lead; above all ſtood the Eagle, or Cock of Copper gilt, four Foot long, and the breadth over the Wings three Foot and a half.

In the Year 1561, a part of this magnificent Pile was much waſted, and the reſt endangered, by a Fire begun in that ſtately Timber-Spire, by the negligence of a Plummer, who left his Pan of Fire there whilſt he went to Dinner, as he confeſs'd of latter Years on his Death-bed: But by the great Bounty and Piety of Queen *Elizabeth*, of the Citizens of *London*, and of all the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, it was again repaired in the ſpace of five Years. After which, the Stone-work decaying apace, by reaſon of the corroding quality of the abundance of Sea-cole Smoke; the Learned and Pious Martyr Doctor *Laud*, coming to be Biſhop of *London*, and after of *Canterbury*, was ſo zealous and vigorous for upholding this moſt ancient Church, ſtately Monument of *England*, and Glory of the City of *London*, that by the King's Favour, and liberal Contribution of godly People (maugre all oppoſition of the *Puritans*) the Work was ſo eaſily purſued, that before the Year 1640, the whole Body was finiſhed with *Portland* Stone, excellent againſt all Smoke and Weather, and the Tower ſcaffolded up to the top, with purpoſe to take it all down, and to rebuild it more fair, and of a greater height, with a ſtately Pinnacle at each Corner, becauſe the Arches were not thought ſtrong enough to ſupport another Steeple, and to place in that *Tower* the biggeſt and moſt tuneable Bells in the World; for performance whereof, and for adorning the Church, there was in the Chamber of *London*, above One hundred and ſeventy thouſand Pounds, all taken out ſoon after, and employed in an unnatural War, by a ſtiff-

stiff-necked People against the best of Kings, in which single Act, a great part of the Citizens of *London*, and of the Long Parliament, became deeply guilty of a horrid Rebellion, and detestable Sacrilege.

After the Murder, or rather Martyrdom of the forementioned Archbishop, the Scaffolds were taken away and sold, with some of the Lead which covered this famous Structure, and this House of God made a Stable for Horses by the disloyal Army, and almost all suffered to decay, till the Restauration of King *Charles* the Second; who having a pious intent to set upon the Repair thereof again, it was all burned by the late dreadful Conflagration in 1666. which yet did not so discourage our then gracious Soveraign, but that in the Year 1673. having already with vast Charges, pulled down the huge burnt Walls, removed the Rubbish, and cleared the Foundations, his Majesty, like another *Solomon*, there laid a new Foundation, and carried on a great part of such a Fabrick, as for Magnificence, Splendor, Solidity, Figure, and curious Architecture, the World perhaps never saw the like; the Model whereof hath been designed by that Prince of Architects, Sir *Christopher Wren*, and approved of by the King; and now this present Year 1691. the *East* end thereof, together with the most vast *Cupola* or *Dome*, and the *Cross*, seems to be almost built; so that they who have seen the old *Temple*, shall have no occasion (as the People in *Ezra*, *chap.* 3. 12.) to weep with a loud voice, but rather to shout for joy, when they shall see, by what is already done and farther designed, that it is like to surpass the Old, as much as the present King doth surpass in Dominions, in Power and Revenue, that King, in whose Reign the Old Church was erected: For the speedy promoting whereof, to the Glory of God, to the Memory of the Prince of the Apostles, St *Paul*, to the great Renown of King *Charles* the Second, King *James* the Second, and now of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and to the Honour of this City and Nation, both King and Parliament, City and Country, Clergy and Laity, High and Low, seem to stand engaged to lend their utmost Aid and Assistance; amongst other things, considering that probably it may be a lasting Monument, to evidence to all Posterity, that in the midst of a crooked and perverse Generation,

neration, in the midst of many thousands, who had openly forsaken the Community of the Church of *England*, there wanted not a *David* to raise Money, and provide Materials, nor a *Solomon* to begin and finish such a mighty Work of Piety, nor a *Bezaleel* and an *Aholiah*, curious Workmen, nor a People willing-hearted and liberal in bringing in their Plate and Jewels in such abundance, till their Liberality (as theirs, *Exod. Chap.* 35. 36.) was thought fit to be restrained.

Of the fore-mentioned Fire, that was able to destroy such a vast solid Structure, as the Cathedral of St. *Pauls*, a brief Account may be here acceptable, especially to Forelgners, who have had imperfect Relations thereof.

A short Account of the dreadful Fire of LONDON, *which began the Second Day of* September, 1666. *and in three Days space consumed the greatest part of the City.*

The Fire of London. THE City of *LONDON* within the Walls, contains Four hundred forty and eight Acres of Ground, whereof the Buildings on Three hundred seventy and three, were utterly consumed by that late dreadful Conflagration; also Sixty three Acres without the Walls; in all 436 Acres, 89 Parish-Churches, 1320 Houses, besides that vast Cathedral of St. *Paul*, and besides divers Chappels, Halls, Colleges, Schools, and other publick Edifices, whereof the whole damage is hardly to be computed or credited.

In that one Commodity of Books only, wherewith *London* abounded, was lost, as judicious Stationers have computed, One hundred and fifty thousand Pounds; for the Loss fell most upon that, and three or four other cumbersome Commodities, not easie on a sudden to be removed, *viz.* Wines, Tobacco, Sugar, and Plums, wherewith this City was furnished beyond any City in the World; insomuch that one Person, Alderman *Jeffreys*, lost of Tobacco, to the value of Twenty thousand Pounds: yet

yet in the vaſt Incendy, not above ſix or eight Perſons were burnt. Of this dreadful Fire, there were many concurrent occaſions.

Firſt, Either the Drunkenneſs, or ſupine Negligence of the Baker and his Servants, in whoſe Houſe it began.

Next, The dead time of the Night, wherein it began, *viz.* between one and two of the Clock after Midnight, when ſome were wearied with working, others filled with Drink, and all in a dead Sleep.

Thirdly, The dead time of the Week, being *Saturday* Night, when Traders were retired to their Country-Houſes, and none but Maid-Servants, or young Apprentices left to look to their City-Houſes.

Fourthly, The dead time of the Year, being then the long Vacation, on the Second of *September*, when Tradeſmen were generally abroad in the Country; ſome in the remoteſt parts of *England* to fetch in their Debts.

Fifthly, The cloſeneſs of the Buildings in that place, facilitating the Progreſs of the Fire, and hindring the uſual Remedy, which was by Engines to ſhoot Water.

Sixthly, The Matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which was generally wooden, and of old Timber.

Seventhly, The long-continued Drought of the preceding Summer, even to that day, which had ſo dried the Timber, that it was never more apt to take fire.

Eighthly, The matter of Wares in thoſe parts, where were the greateſt Magazines of Store-Houſes of the City, of Oyls, Pitch, Tar, Roſin, Wax, Butter, Brimſtone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheeſe, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, *&c.*

Ninthly, An Eaſterly Wind, the drieſt of all other, that had continued long before, and then did blow very ſtrongly.

Tenthly, The unexpected failing of the water, the *Thames* water-Tower near to the Place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately after the beginning of the Fire, ſo that moſt water-pipes were ſoon dry.

Laſtly, An unuſual Negligence at firſt, and a Confidence of eaſily quenching the Fire, on a ſudden changed into a general Conſternation and Deſpondency, all People chuſing rather

rather by flight to save their Goods, than by a vigorous Opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These Causes thus strangely concurring, (to say nothing of God's just Indignation for the notorious Impenitency of the Citizens, for their great Abominations in abetting, and instigating the shedding of the precious innocent Blood, both of God's Anointed, and of their other chief Governours, both in Church and State, for their still going on in their old heinous Sins of *despising Dominions, and speaking evil of Dignities*, till there be no Remedy) those forementioned Causes so wonderfully concurring, by a general prodigious Conflagration, did make greater spoil in the space of three days, *viz.* from Sunday-Morning to Wednesday-Morning, than three or four Armies, unresisted, could easily have done in twice the time; for (to give the Reader some little Prospect of the huge Damages done by this Fire) it hath been computed by an ingenious Person, that there being burnt in all about Thirteen thousand two hundred Houses, which valued one with another, at no more than 25 *l.* yearly Rent, which at the low rate of twelve years Purchase, will amount in the whole to Five millions, two hundred and eighty thousand Pounds sterling: The eighty seven Parish-Churches, wherein is included *Christ-Church*, besides the most spacious Cathedral-Church of St. *Paul*, six consecrated Chappels, the *Royal Burse* or *Exchange*, the Great *Guild-Hall*, the *Custom-House*, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City-Gates, with other publick Edifices, have been valued at Two millions and 800000 *l.*

The Wares, Houshold-stuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods, lost and spoiled by the Fire, may probably amount to Three millions of Pounds, some say, much more.

The Money spent in a general removing of Wares and Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the least, at Two hundred thousand Pounds; the total whereof, is Eleven millions, Two hundred and eighty thousand Pounds sterling, which reduced into *French* Money, will amount unto One hundred forty three Millions, six hundred and forty thousand Livres *Tournois*. And yet not-

Notwithstanding all these huge Losses by Fire, notwithstanding that most devouring Pestilence in the Year immediately foregoing, and the then very chargeable War against three Potent Neighbours, the Citizens recovering after a few Months, their Native Courage, have since so cheerfully and unanimously set themselves to rebuild the City, that (not to mention whole Streets built, and now building by others in the Suburbs) within the space of four Years, they erected in the same Streets ten thousand Houses, and laid out for the same, three Millions of Pounds *sterling*, counting but 300 *l.* a House, one with another; besides several large Hospitals, divers very stately Halls, Nineteen fair solid Stone-Churches, that did cost above One hundred thousand Pounds, were all at the same time erecting, and soon after finished; and now in the Year 1691. above twenty Churches more of various, beautiful, and solid Architecture, are rebuilt; which is here the rather mentioned, to stop the Mouths of our *Romish* Adversaries, who oft alledge, that since our Reformation, scarce one solid Structure hath been erected for God's Worship, by the *English Protestants*; and that although they have done divers considerable Works of Charity, in founding of Hospitals and Alms-Houses, yet they have been very deficient in Works of pure Piety, for advancing the Worship, the Praise, and the Glory of our Creator, which ought to be regarded in the first place. Moreover, as if the late Fire had only purged the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more beautiful, more commodious, and more solid (the three main Vertues of all Edifices) than before; nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way impoverished, but rather inriched by that huge Conflagration, they may be said to be even wanton in their Expences upon the stately *Italian Facciata's* or Fronts of their new Houses, Churches, and Halls, (many of *Portland* Stone, as durable almost as Marble) upon their richly adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, *&c.* Their publick Halls are so richly set off with curious Architecture, carved work in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainscot, not only of Firr and Oak, but some with the sweet-smelling Cedar: Their Churches beautified with excellent various Towers and Fronts of true *Roman* Architecture. They have made

their

their Streets much more large and streight, paved each side with smooth hewn Stone, and guarded the same with many massie Posts, for the benefit of Foot-passengers; and whereas before they dwelt in low, dark, wooden Cottages, they now live in lofty, lightsome, uniform Brick-Buildings: So that although the then King could not say of this his Capital City, as one of the Emperours said of *Rome*, *Lateritiam inveni, Marmoream reliqui*; yet he might say of it, what is most equivalent, *Ligneam inveni, Lateritiam reliqui*; and of a principal Structure of this City, the *Royal Exchange*, King *Charles* the Second might have said, *Lateritiam inveni, Lapideam reliqui*; whereof take here this following brief Account.

Of the CITY of LONDON, *since its Re building.*

The Royal Exchange. THE former *Burse* began to be erected in the Year 1566. just one hundred Years before it was burnt: It was built at the Cost and Charges of a noble Merchant, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and in a solemn manner by a Herald, and sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, proclaimed and named, *The ROYAL EXCHANGE:* It was built most of Brick, and yet was the most splendid *Burse* (all things considered) that was then in *Europe*, (before the building whereof, the *Burse* for Merchants was kept in *Lombard-street.*)

Now it is built within and without of the fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Turret or Steeple, wherein are a harmonious Chime of twelve Bells; and for Arch-work, that it surpasseth all other *Burses*,

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

It is built Quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest part, in case of Rain

Rain, or hot Sun-ſhine, may be ſheltered in Side-Galleries or Portico's. The whole Fabrick coſt above 50000 *l.* whereof one half is disburſed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City, and the other half by the Company of Mercers; and to re-imburſe themſelves, there is Lett to hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and 30 *l.* Fine, beſides the ſeveral Shops below, on the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*-ſides, and the huge vaulted Cellars under Ground; ſo that it is the richeſt piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for according to exact Dimenſions, the Ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from *North* to *South*, and 203 Foot from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, (for it is *Quadratum oblongum*) ſo that it is but very little more than three quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

River of Thames.] The River whereon is ſeated this great City, for its breadth, depth, gentle, ſtreight, even Courſe, extraordinary wholeſom Water and Tides, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World. The Sea flows gently up this River fourſcore Miles, that is, almoſt to *Kingſton*, twelve Miles above *London* by Land, and twenty by Water, bringing the greater Veſſels to *London*, and the ſmaller beyond; then againſt the Stream, Boats are drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles.

It is high-water at this City, as oft as the Moon comes to the *North-Eaſt* and *South-Weſt* Points of Heaven, the one in our Hemiſphere, and the other in the other Hemiſphere. The higheſt Tides are upon a Land-flood, the Wind *North Weſt*, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full: when theſe four Cauſes concur, (which is very rare) then the *Thames* ſwells in ſome places over its Banks, and *Weſtminſter* is a little endamaged in their Cellars, not in their Chambers and upper-Rooms, as the City of *Rome* ſometimes is by the over-flowing of the *Tyber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *Eaſtward* toward *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantagious for Traffick than any other River of *England*. To ſay nothing of the variety of excellent Fiſh within this River, above all, of the incomparable Salmon, the fruitful fat Soil, the pleaſant rich Meadows,

dows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both sides thereof: In a word, the *Thames* seems to be the very Radical Moisture of this City, and in some sense, the natural heat too; for almost all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *Newcastle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Essex*, &c. or else down the River from *Surrey*, *Middlesex*, &c.

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines, is in many places supplied with excellent wholesome Water; also from almost twenty Conduits of pure Spring-water, so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest parts of this City; and moreover, by a *New River*, brought at a vast Charge, and exquisit Skill (by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who deserves his Statue in Brass) from *Amwel* and *Chadwel*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, from whence in a turning and winding Course, it runs threescore Miles before it reaches this City: In some places the Channel is necessarily thirty Foot deep; in other places it is carried over Valleys, more than twenty Foot high above ground, in open Troughs. Over this *New River* are made Eight hundred Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood: Six hundred Men have been at once employed in this great Work. It was begun in 1608. and finished in five years. It serves the highest parts of *London* in their lower Rooms, and the lower parts in their highest Rooms. Moreover, this City is so situated, that in all parts (though on the highest Ground) it is abundantly served with Pump-water, and those Pumps in many places, not six Foot deep in the Ground.

Trade. The vast Traffick and Commerce, whereby this City doth flourish, may be guessed at, chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandise Imported or Exported, which are but very moderate impositions, in comparison of the Imposts of most other Countries of *Europe*; and yet the Customs of the Port of *London* only, (without counting the Customs of other Cities) did lately amount to above Three hundred thousand Pounds a Year, and are now risen to a much greater Sum, by the infinite number of Ships, which by their Masts, resemble a Forest, as they lie along this Stream, besides many that are sent forth every Year, to carry and fetch Commodities,

to,

to, and from all parts of the known World; whereby it comes to pass, that no small number of Merchants of *London*, for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer, for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable Living, for great Estates in Money and Land, *&c.* excel some Princes in divers of our Neighbouring-Nations. Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge Commerce, by the infinite number of great well-furnished Shops; which a *Spaniard* once observing, together with the great number of Law-Suits in Termtime, made this Report of *London* to his Country-men, That it was a great City, but made up of nothing but *Tiendas y Contiendas*, Shops and Suits; whereas he might rather have said more truly, in a few more words, *viz.* That *London* is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horses and Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities necessary or expedient for the Use or Pleasure of Mankind; That *London* is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Sea-men, and all kind of excellent Artificers, of the most refined Wits, and most excellent Beauties: For it is observed, that in most Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that excels the rest in Beauty or Wit, or perhaps Courage or Industry, or any other rare Quality, *London* is their North-Star, and they are never at rest till they point directly thither.

Of the *Government of the City of* LONDON.

The Government of this City, considering the greatness and populousness thereof, is very admirable, and might take up a volume in the description thereof.

Ecclesiastick Government.] The *Ecclesiastical Government* by a Bishop; was in the time of the *Britains* by an Archbishop; but when it became subject to the *Saxons*, the Archiepiscopal See was placed at *Canterbury*; not because that was the more worthy City, but for the sake of St. *Augustine*.

who first preached the Gospel there to the Heathen *Saxons*, and was there buried. Since which time, it hath been under a Bishop above ten *Centuries* and an half, in a continual Succession: In which space there are reckoned ninety two Bishops of *London*, to the present worthy Bishop thereof, the Learned Pious Divine, Dr. *Henry Compton*, Son to the late valiant Earl of *Northampton*, consecrated Bishop of *Oxford*, 1674. and translated to *London*, 1675. To this *Cathedral* also belongs a Dean, a Chapter, a Treasurer, and thirty Prebendaries, all Persons of worth.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are placed many excellent Divines that have the cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish; and these have for a long time had the most excellent way of Sermonizing in *Christendom*; insomuch, as divers Divines of foreign Reformed *Churches*, have come hither on purpose to learn their manner of haranguing in the Pulpit.

For maintaining these Divines, with their Families, there is in every Parish, a Parsonage or Vicarage-House, and in most a competent Allowance in Tythes. Anciently the Parsons due in *London*, besides the Tythes of the Tradesmen's Gains, and Mortuaries, Obits, *&c.* was 3 *s.* 5 *d.* in the Pound of the yearly Rent of all Houses and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings on *Sundays* and Holy-days, only a Half-penny for each Pound, whereby the Parishioners did hardly feel it, although the Sundays and Holy-days were so many, that in a whole Year it amounted to 3 *s.* 5 *d.* in the Pound: Afterwards many Holy-days being taken away, and the *Clergy*-Means thereby abated, it was ordained, 25 *Hen.* 8. that 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Pound of all Rents of Houses and Shops, should be paid yearly to the Parson; whereunto the *Londoners* did not only consent (as they had good reason, it being much less in the Pound than before) but bound themselves by an Act of *Common Council* to perform the same: And the said Ordinance was confirmed in Parliament, 27 *Hen.* 8. and again 37 *Hen.* 8. with a Power given to the Lord Mayor, to commit to Prison any *Citizen* that should refuse to pay his Tythes and Dues, according to that proportion. But since the Reformation, many Men willing to think Tythes a Rag of Popery, or else making no conscience of Robbing God

have devised many base and fraudulent ways, by double Leases, by great Fines and small Rents, and several other ways to cheat the Law, and rob their God, *Mal.* 3. 8. complaint whereof being made to King *James* I. 1618. it was declared in his Court of *Exchequer* by the Barons there, that the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought still (according to the afore-mentioned Acts) to pay 2*s.* 9*d.* in the Pound, according to the true yearly value of the Rent of their Houses and Shops, from time to time: But the *Citizens* (who think 2000 *l. per annum* not enough for an Alderman, or for a Lawyer, and yet 200 *l.* too much for a Pastor of a Parish) opposing the same, the Business lies yet unestablished, to the great Dishonour of the Reformed Religion.

Civil Government.] The civil Government is not (as it is at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other capital Cities) by a chief Magistrate, some Noble-men or Lawyer set over the City, by the King, as supreme Governour; or as it was here in the time of the *Romans*, when the chief Magistrate was called (as it is still in *Rome*) the *Prefect* of *London*; or as it was in the time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgreeve*, that is, *Custos*, or *Guardian*, and sometimes *Provost* of *London*: But after the coming in of the *Normans*, the chief Magistrate was called *Bailivus*, from the *French* word *Bailler*, *tradere*, *committere*, that is, *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to Govern others; and there were sometimes two Bailiffs of *London*, till K. *Richard* the First, *Anno* 1189. changed the name of *Bailiff* into *Maior*; which also being derived from the *French*, hath continued ever since, a *Citizen* *Lord Mayor*. chosen by the *Citizens* annually, unless sometimes for the Disloyalty of the *Citizens*, their Priviledges and Franchises have been taken from them, and a Guardian set over them, as was done by *Hen.* III. and *Edw.* I. The former of these Kings, in the fiftieth year of his Reign, was so enraged with the *Londoners*, for siding with the Rebels against him, that he was once resolved to raze the City to the Ground, but the *Citizens* thereupon wholly submitting both Lives and Fortunes into that King's hands; who after he had given the Mayor and four Alder-

men to Prince *Edward* his Son, to do with them according to his Pleasure, and had given to others of the Loyal Party, about sixty Houses and Families, to redeem themselves at the discretion of these Loyal Men, his Majesty was at length pacified: which may be a warning to all Cities in mutinous times.

Of latter years, the Mayor of *London*, though always a *Citizen* and *Tradesman*, hath been of such high Repute and Esteem, that in all writing and speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixed, which is given to none others, but either to Noble-men, to Bishops, Judges, and of latter times to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the highest Officers of the Realm. He is also for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King, before the year of his Mayoralty be expired; unless he had received that Honour before, whilst he was Alderman, as of late hath been usual.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that it is not only open all the year to all Comers, Strangers and others, that are of any Quality, but so well furnished, that it is always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate; nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath feasted four Kings at once at his Table.

Also for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor, there is allowed above 1000 *l.* a year for his Sword-Bearer's Table in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His Domestick Attendance is very Honourable; he hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is,

The *Sword-Bearer.*
The *Common-Hunt*, who keepeth a gallant Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayor's Recreation abroad.
The *Common-Cryer.*
The *Water-Bailiff.*

There is also,

The *Coroner.*
Three *Sergeant-Carvers.*
Three *Sergeants* of the *Chamber.*

A *Sergeant* of the *Channel*.
Four *Yeoman* of the *Water-side*.
One *Under-Water-Bayliff*.
Two *Yeoman* of the *Chamber*.
Three *Meal-weighers*.
Two *Yeomen* of the *Wood-Wharfe*.

Moſt of which have their Servants allowed them, and have Liveries for themſelves.

His State.] His State and Magnificence is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which is uſually on Horſeback, with rich Capariſon, himſelf always in long Robes, ſometimes of fine Scarlet Cloth, richly Furred, ſometimes Purple, ſometimes Puke, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which ſome ſay is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with in a great rich Jewel Pendent thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all ſides of him, *&c.* but more eſpecially on the 29*th* of *Octobor*, when he goes to *Weſtminſter* in his Barge, accompanied with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the ſeveral Companies or Corporations, in their ſeveral ſtately Barges, with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer Chamber*, taken his ſolemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to *Guild-Hall*, that is, the great Common-Hall of *Guilds*, or Incorporated Confraternities, where is prepared for him and his Brethren, a moſt ſumptuous Dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of their Majeſties moſt honourable Privy-Council; alſo Foreign Ambaſſadors are invited, and of late years, their preſent Majeſties have been pleaſed to honour that Feaſt with their Preſence.

This great Magiſtrate, upon the death of the King, is ſaid to be the Prime Perſon of *England*; and therefore when King *James* the firſt was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, ſubſcribed in the firſt place, before all the great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

His Election.] He was usually chosen on *Michaelmas*-day by the Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City, out of the Twenty six Alderman, all Persons of great Wealth and Wisdom; in which Election the Senior Alderman that had not been Mayor, had usually the Precedence; yet in this particular the said Electors were at their Liberty.

The Lord Mayor on the day of the King's Coronation claims to be chief Butler, and bear the King's Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that day in other Offices.

His Authority.] His Authority reaches, not only all over this great City, and a part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*, Eastward, as far as *Tendale*, or *Tenleet*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and Westward as far as *Colony-Ditch*, above *Stanes-Bridge*. He hath a Priviledge by Charter, to hunt in *Middlesex*, *Essex* and *Surrey*; and for this purpose is always maintained an excellent Kennel of Hounds, as aforementioned. He hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks or Fish; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; only the Strength and safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Block-houses, Forts, or Castles, is the Care of the King.

The two Sheriffs.] The two Sheriffs of this City, are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens, from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer*-day; a high Priviledge, among many others, anciently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom; but they are not sworn till *Michaelmas Eve*, and then are also presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allowed by the Barons, and sworn; after which, they enter upon their Office. If the Person so chosen, refuse to hold, they incur a Penalty, unless they will take a Solemn Oath, that they are not worth Ten thousand Pounds.

Alder-

Aldermen.] The Twenty six Aldermen did preſide over the Twenty six Wards of the City. When any of theſe die, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen did chuſe another out of the moſt ſubſtantial Men of the City; if any ſo choſen refuſed to hold, he was uſually fined 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord-Mayors, and the three Eldeſt Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that Honourable Eſtate, are, by their Charter, Juſtices of the Peace of this City.

[Lord Mayor's Courts of Judicature.]

To the Lord Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of *Judicature* of high importance.

The higheſt and moſt ancient Court, is that called the *Huſtings* (i. e.) *Domus Cauſarum*, which doth preſerve the Laws, Rights, Franchiſes, and Cuſtoms of the City.

There is a Court of *Requeſts* or *Conſcience*.

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where alſo the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are uſually Aldermen, or elſe conſtantly choſen upon the next Vacancy) ſit: Two Courts of the Sheriffs, one for each Counter.

The Court of the City Orphans, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Cuſtody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, conſiſting (as the Parliament of *England*) of two Houſes, one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners; in which Court are made all Bye-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London*; for every Man either by himſelf, or by his Repreſentative, gives his Aſſent thereunto, wherein conſiſts the great Happineſs of the *Engliſh* Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World, that neither in Laws, nor Bye-Laws, neither in Taxes, or Impoſts, any man is obliged, but by his own Conſent.

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City; and to his Court belongs the buſineſs of Apprentiſes, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord Mayor also belong the Courts of Coroner, and of Escheater, and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*.

Lastly, The Court of Gaol-Delivery, held usually eight times a year at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Tryal of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the chief Judge, and hath the Power of Reprieving condemned Persons.

There are other Courts called *Wardmote*, or the meeting of *Wards*, whereof there are Twenty six in the whole City: In which Court inquiry is made into all things that can conduce to the regulating and well-governing of the City. Also the Court of *Halmote*, or Assembly of every *Guild* or *Fraternity*, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

The Twelve Companies.] The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politick: Of these there are Twelve, called the *Chief Companies*, and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be free of one of these *Companies*, which are,

1. *Mercers.*
2. *Grocers.*
3. *Drapers.*
4. *Fishmongers.*
5. *Goldsmiths.*
6. *Skinners.*
7. *Merchant-Taylors.*
8. *Haberdashers.*
9. *Salters.*
10. *Ironmongers.*
11. *Vintners.*
12. *Cloathworkers.*

And if it happen that the Lord Mayor Elect, is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve; all which *Companies* have Assembly-places, called Halls, which are so many Basilikes or Palaces, and many of them worthy to be viewed by all Strangers. It hath been the custom of some of our Kings, to honour some of these *Companies*, by taking their Freedom thereof; and the late King was pleased to be made free of the *Company* of *Grocers*; and his present Majesty chose to be made free of the *Company* of *Drapers*.

Each

Each *Company* or *Mystery* hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves, and hath other subordinate Governours, called Wardens or Assistants. These do exactly correspond to the general Government of the *City*, by a *Lord Mayor* and *Common-Council*; who are selected out of these several *Companies*; so excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides, near sixty other *Companies* or *Corporations*, all enjoying large Priviledges, by the King's Gracious Charter granted unto them, and fair Halls to meet in.

A List of the present Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the City of London, *for this year* 1691. *with the several Wards under their respective Jurisdictions.*

SIR *Thomas Stamp*, Lord Mayor. *Cripplegate* Ward.
Sir *John Lawrence*, Kt. *Queenhith* Ward.
Sir *William Turner*, Kt. *Castlebaynard* Ward.
Sir *Robert Clayton*, Kt. *Cheap* Ward.
Sir *Patience Ward*, Kt. *Faringdon* within.
Sir *John Moor*, Kt. *Walbrook* VVard.
Sir *William Pritchard*, Kt. *Broad-street* VVard.
Sir *Robert Jeffrey*, Kt. *Cordweyner* VVard.
Sir *Tho. Pilkington*, Kt. *Vintrey* VVard.
Sir *Jonathan Raymond*, *Bishopsgate* VVard.
Sir *Peter Daniel* Kt. *Bridge* within VVard.
Sir *Peter Rich*, Kt. *Aldersgate* VVard.
Sir *Samuel Dashwood*, Kt. *Aldgate* Ward.
Sir *Benjamin Thorowgood*, Kt. *Lime-street* VVard.
Sir *Thomas Kensy*, Kt. *Dowgate* VVard.
Sir *John Fleet*, Kt. *Langborne* VVard.
Sir *Thomas Lane*, Kt. *Candlewick* VVard.
Sir *Humphry Edwin*, Kt. *Tower* VVard.
Sir *John Parsons*, Kt. *Bassishaw* VVard.
Sir *John Houblon*, Kt. *Cornhill* Ward.

Sir *Edward Clarke*, Kt. *Breadstreet* Ward.
Sir *Francis Child*, Kt. *Faringdon* without.
John Wildman, Esq; *Portsoken* Ward.
William Gore, Esq; *Coleman-street* Ward.
Sir *William Ashurst*, Kt. *Billingsgate* Ward. } Sheriffs.
Sir *Richard Levet*, Kt. *Bridge* without Ward. }

Sir *George Treby*, Kt. Recorder.
Leonard Robinson, Esq; Chamberlain.
Henry Crisp, Esq; Common Serjeant.
William Thorowgood, Esq; Town-Clerk.
Joseph Lane, Esq; Comptroller of the Chamber, and Vice-Chamberlain.

[Military Government of the City.]

Something of the Military Government both ancient and modern, of this mighty populous City, is also well worthy to be known, both to *English* and Foreigners. In the XXIII. of *Henry* the Eighth, 1532. at a General Muster in *London*, were first taken the Names of all Men within this City and Liberties only, (which reach not far without the Walls) from the age of Sixteen to Sixty; also the number of all Harnesses, and of all sorts of Weapons for War; then they drew out of these, only such able Men, as had white Harness, and caused them all to appear in white Coats, with Breeches, and white Caps and Feathers; and because Notice was given, that the King himself would see them muster, they all prepared to appear as splendidly as they could; and to that end the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, and all who had been Sheriffs, had all white Harness, and over that Coats of black Velvet, with the Arms of the City embroidered thereon, each one with a great Gold Chain, and mounted on a goodly Horse, with rich Trappings; on their Heads Velvet Caps, in their Hands Battle Axes gilt: Each Alderman and the Recorder had four Halberdiers in white Silk, or else Buff-coats, waiting on them, with gilt Halberts; and the Lord Mayor had Sixteen tall Men apparelled in white Sattin Doublets, Caps, and Feathers, Chains of Gold, and other Gorgeous Attire, with long gilt Halberts following his Lordship at a distance;

diſtance; but next to him he had four Footmen in white Sattin, then two Pages cloathed in Crimſon Velvet and Cloth of Gold, riding on gallant Horſes richly furniſh'd, one of them carrying the Lord Mayor's Helmet, and the other his Pole-Ax, both richly gilt and adorned. Moſt of the Citizens of any Quality or Office, were in white Sattin, or white Silk Coats, with Chains of Gold, and ſome with rich Jewels. VVhat was the number then of Men in Arms, was not recorded, but that may be gueſſed at by what follows: They muſtered in *Mile-end Fields*, and before Nine of the Clock in the Morning began to march, entring at *Aldgate* in excellent Order, down to *Weſtminſter*, where the King and Court ſtood to view them paſſing by; thence they marched about St. *James's Park*, ſo through *Holbourn* up to *Leaden-Hall*, and there disbanded immediately, and yet this was not done till five of the Clock in the Evening, which was eight hours continual march. *Stow* ſays the number of the Soldiers then muſtered, were Fifteen thouſand.

City Train Bands.] At the time of the happy Reſtauration of King *Charles* the Second, there were in *London* and the Liberties, ſix Regiments of Train-Bands, and ſix Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horſe. Theſe thirteen Regiments, about ſix Weeks before his Majeſty's Arrival, muſtered in *Hide Park*, being then drawn out for promoting and ſecuring his Majeſty's Return. Theſe Twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 compleat. Eight of theſe Regiments had ſeven Companies in each, and the other Four had ſix Companies in each, in all eighty Companies. The Regiment of Horſe of ſix Troops, and a hundred in each Troop. This conſiderable Army drawn together before the 29th of *May*, the day of his Majeſty's Return, was judged to be highly uſeful for facilitating that happy work. Some Months after, his Majeſty ſent to the City a Commiſſion of Lieutenancy, appointing ſeveral Perſons to act as his Lieutenants in *London*, giving them the ſame Power that the Lords-Lieutenants have in their reſpective Counties; and in purſuance of that Commiſſion, the Regiments were new ſetled. There were ſix Regiments of Train-Bands,

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bands, commanded by ſix Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant Colonels were all Knights, and there were ſix Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all theſe Twelve Regiments were Twenty thouſand Men; then were liſted two Regiments of Horſe, each conſiſting of Five Troops, in all eight hundred Horſe. Theſe were all drawn into *Hide Park*, where his Majeſty was pleaſed to take a view of them: But in caſe of need, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few days be raiſed forty thouſand Men. Beſides *Southwark* one Regiment of Train-Bands, Fifteen hundred Men; the Hamlets of the Tower, two Regiments, in all three thouſand Men: Then *Holbourn* Regiment, and *Weſtminſter* Regiment, two thouſand each; and in caſe of neceſſity they can raiſe twenty thouſand more.

Artillery Company. Beſides theſe Train-Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the Artillery-Company, which is a Nurſery of Soldiers, and hath been ſo above threeſcore years. King *Charles* the Second liſted himſelf there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and ſo did the late King at the ſame time; who after his Majeſty's Return took the Command thereof, and owned it as his Company. Under his Highneſs there was a Leader, who exerciſed this Company every *Tueſday*-fortnight, and the other *Tueſday* the exerciſe was performed by the ſeveral Members of the Company, who are there trained up to command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility, alſo the Lord Mayor and moſt of the Aldermen. All the Commanders of the Train-Bands and Auxiliaries here exerciſe Arms. This Company conſiſts of ſix hundred Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Enſigns two Sergeants, a Provoſt-Marſhal, three Gentlemen of, Arms, *&c.* They have alſo a Court Marſhal, conſiſting of a Preſident, Sir *William Pritchard*; Vice-Preſident, Sir *James Smith*; Treaſurer Sir *Matthew Andrews*; Colonel, Col. *John Monck*, and twenty four Members of the Company. On the ſecond *Tueſday* in *February* is a general Rendezvous every Year. The Officers are elected.

Of

Of the Tower of LONDON.

Tower.] FOR the Security and Defence of this famous City and River, there have been anciently divers Fortreſſes, but that called the *Tower of London*, hath been eminent above all others. It is not only a Fort or Citadel, to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace, where our Kings with their Courts have ſometimes lodged; a Royal Arſenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Soldiers; the Treaſury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *Engliſh* Crown; the only Mint for coyning of Gold and Silver; the great Archive, where are conſerved all the ancient Records of the Courts of *Weſtminſter*; the chief Priſon for the ſafe cuſtody of great Perſons that are Criminals in Matters of State: In ſhort, if the great extent thereof within the Walls be conſidered, and its Authority over the ſeveral Hamlets without, and the many high Priviledges and Liberties belonging thereto, it may rather be reputed a *City* than a *Citadel*.

Conſtable.] The Government of this great and important Fortreſs, is uſually entruſted in the Hands of one or more Perſons of great Worth and Fidelity, with the honourable Titles of Conſtable, or Lieutenant of the Tower. *Anno Dom.* 1679. the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Allington*, Baron *Allington* of *Wymondley* in *England*, and *Hillard* in *Ireland*, had that Dignity and Office of Conſtable of the Tower, and Liberties thereof, conferr'd upon him, in the room and place of the Right Honourable *James* Earl of *Northampton*, with the Fee or Allowance of one thouſand Pounds *per Annum*. He was Lord Lieutenant of the Hamlets, in number 21. lying in ſeveral Pariſhes of large extent belonging to the Tower whoſe Trained Bands, being two entire Regiments of Foot, of eight Companies in each Regiment; and about two hundred well appointed Men in each Company,

pany, one with another, do form a Body of between three and four thousand Men, who are to attend the King's Person in time of Need, and are to march no farther than the King; they were sometimes the Guards of the Tower, and are, if there be occasion, ready to reinforce the Garrison by command of the Constable, who *virtute Officii*, is to be in the Commission of the Peace for the City of *London*, Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*.

By the late Death of the aformentioned Lord *Allington*, that considerable Office became vacant, and is not yet filled up.

Lieutenant. The next Officer in Command, is the Chief Governour of the *Tower*, who at present is the Right Honourable *Robert* Lord *Lucas*, Baron of *Shenfield*, a worthy Person and of known Fidelity; he is also, by Virtue of his Office, to be in Commission for the Peace of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*, and is to act under and be subordinate to the Constable for the time being; in all things touching the Execution of the said Office of Constable; and during his Absence, to do, perform, and execute all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters, and Things whatsoever, relating to the Execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample manner as if the Constable were personally present. He hath for the Execution of his Office, a Salary of 200 *l. per annum*, with all the Fees and Perquisites, which Sir *John Robinson*, or any other of his Predecessors ever had; he hath as Appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of divers of the former Kings of *England*, the Priviledge of taking *unam Lagenam*, two Gallons and a Pint, *ante Malum & retro*, and a certain quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Oysters, or any other Shell fish, which passeth by the *Tower*; and takes double the quantity out of every Aliens Boat to what he takes out of the Natives Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, pays him 200 Pounds as his Fee; every Baron under the Degree of a Duke, 100 Pounds; and every Commoner, 50 Pounds. He hath also as a further Perquisite, the Disposal of the 40 Yeomen-Warders Places, as they die off.

Under

Under the Command of the Conſtable (and in his Abſence of the Lieutenant) are the Gentlemen-Porter, the 40 Yeomen Warders, and the Gunners of the *Tower*.

Gentleman-Porter.] The Gentleman-Porter, Major *Thomas Hawley*, (who holds his Place by Patent) hath the Charge of the Gates, to lock up, and open, and to deliver the Keys to the Conſtable (and in his Abſence to the Lieutenant) every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning; he commands the Warders that are upon the days wait, and at the entrance of a Priſoner, hath for his Fee, *Veſtimenta ſuperiora*, or elſe a Compoſition for the ſame, which is uſually 20 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* apiece for others.

Warders] The Yeomen Warders of the Tower are Forty in number, who are accounted the King's Domeſtick Servants, and are ſworn by the Lord Chamberlain of their Majeſty's Houſhold, or by the Clerk of the Cheque; their Duty is to attend Priſoners of State, and to wait at the Gates. Ten of them are uſually upon the days wait, to take an account of all Perſons that come into the Tower, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Perſons they go to, in a Book, to be peruſed by the Conſtable or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the watch every Night.

Gunners] The Gunners of the Tower (Mr. *Thomas Dodge* being Maſter) are to manage and look after the Ordnance mounted on the Lines and Batteries, which are all fixed and ready with Cartonches and Ball for Service on the ſhorteſt warning; one or more of them are upon Duty Day and Night, to attend what Orders ſhall be given them.

The ancient Allowance from the King to a Duke, Priſoner in the Tower, was 12 *l.* a week, now but 4 *l.* the like to a Marquiſs; to all other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a week, now Two Pounds four Shillings and five-Pence: To Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 3 *l.* a week, now a Mark; to indigent Priſoners now 10 *s.* a week.

Court of Record.] In the *Tower* is an ancient Court of Record, held every *Monday* by Preſcription for the Liberty of the *Tower*, of Debt, Treſpaſs, and other Actions of

of any Sum greater or lesser; whereof you may read in the 4th of *Eliz.* 4. *f.* 36. *a. b.* Mr. *Cotton* is chief Steward of the said Court, and Deputy-Steward; besides the ancient Liberty of the *Tower*, which adjoyns to it, the old Artillery-Garden by *Spittle-Fields*, and the Little *Minories*, are within the *Tower* Liberty; the Gentleman-Porter of the *Tower*, for the time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs have within their respective Counties, and he constituteth Bailiffs thereof, to execute all such Process and Warrants, as are directed to them by the Steward of the Court, and hath all Escheats, Deodands, and Goods of all *Felons de se*.

In what County the *Tower* is, (or whether it be in any) is not determined; part of it, some hold, to be in *Middlesex*, and part in the Liberty of the City: Those that were tryed for the Murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, 'twas the Judges Opinion they must be tryed in the City, the Fact being done in that part of the *Tower* held to be in the City Liberties.

Within the *Tower* is one Parochial Church, and a Royal Chappel, called *Cæsar*'s Chappel; but 'tis now out of use; the Church is called *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *Archbishop*, and is a Donative bestowed by the King, without Institution and Induction.

The *Tower* and Liberties thereof hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes and Probate of Wills; the present Rector of the Church, *Francis Hawkins*, D. D. is Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery*, who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the Arches or Prerogative.

Office of Ordnance. Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of his Majesty's Ordnance, which hath been always an Office of great Account and Importance, as being the only standing and grand Magazine of the Principal Preparatives, Habiliments, Utensils and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath Influence in the Navies, Forts,

Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof; having the Superintendence, ordering and disposing, as well of the grand Magazine lodged in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Upner-Castle*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Berwick*, and elsewhere; wherein, generally in times of Peace, there is Powder to the quantity of about 14 or 15000 Barrels, with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Store-houses apart, with great Order and Care, for the better preserving, and more speedy dispatch in delivering out the same, as the King's Occasions shall require; which may not only defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in Chief, of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence and Integrity; and is in *France* called, *Le Grand Maistre d'Artillerie*; which word *Artillerie*, is either *ab arte telorum mittendorum*, or else it denotes all manner of Ordnance, and may possibly be derived from the *Italian*, *Artiglio*, signifying the Talons or Claws of *Vultures*, *Eagles*, and such rapacious Birds of Prey; as also of *Dragons*, *Basilisks* and *Griffons*, by which they not only defend themselves, but tear and rend in pieces all that oppose them. Hence the several sorts of Cannon seem to be denominated from such kind of Creatures, as *Falkons*, *Falkonets*, *Sakers*, *Culverines*, from the *Latin*, *Coluber*, signifying a *Serpent* or *Dragon*, and *Basilisks*, &c.

Master-General of the Ordnance.] At present, since the Death of his Grace Duke *Schonberg*, there is a vacancy of the Master of the Ordnance, his Majesty not having been yet pleased to appoint any Person to execute the same. The Administration and Management of the said Office of Master-General of the Ordnance, is committed to these principal Officers following, *viz.*

The *Lieutenant-General.*
Surveyor.
Clerk of the *Ordnance.*
Keeper of the *Stores.*
Clerk of the *Deliveries.*

And

And the *Treasurer* and *Pay-master*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

The present Lieutenant General, is the Right Honourable Sir *Henry Goodricke* Knight and Baronet, and one of their Majesties most Honourable Privy Council; whose Duty is, (being the next principal Officer of the Ordnance) to receive all Significations, Orders, *&c.* from the Master, at the Board, with the rest of the principal Officers, to see them daily executed, to make Orders as the King's occasion shall require for things of such Importance, in which the King's Warrants, or Warrants from the Lord High Admiral, are not needful, the Master in former times being not so often there; but of late years, the Master is for the most part present at the Board, with the principal Officers, for the acting of most things; three days aweek being appointed by them for their Sitting, whereat they seldom fail, if any Business of consequence requires their presence. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance is also to give Orders for the discharging the great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation-days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like; as also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for motion upon any occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The present Surveyor is *John Charlton* Esq; who also is assistant to the Lieutenant-General; whose Charge is to survey all their Majesties Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished and placed, as shall be best for their preservation and safety, for a decent View, and a ready Accompt. To allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Checque upon all Labourers and Artificers works, and to see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-Masters, and marked with the King's Mark, if they ought so to be.

The present Clerk of the Ordnance is Sir *Tho. Littleton*, Bar. whose Place is to record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office; as likewise all Patents

Parents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others, who enjoy the ſaid Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the ſame; to draw all Eſtimates for Proviſions and Supplies to be made, and all Letters, Inſtructions, Commiſſions, Deputations, and Contracts for their Majeſties Service; to make all Bills of Impreſt, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the reſpective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for work done, or Proviſions received; and Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Miniſters belonging to the ſaid Office; as alſo to keep Journals and Ledgers of the Receipts and Returns of all their Majeſties Stores, that nothing be bought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or employed, without due Record thereof, to ſerve as a Checque between the two Accomptants of the Office; the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The preſent Store-keeper is *Tho. Gardiner* Eſq; who is to take into his Charge and Cuſtody all their Majeſties Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores thereunto belonging; and to Indent, and put in Legal Security for the ſafe keeping thereof, and for making juſt and true Accompt from time to time; to receive no Proviſions whatſoever, that are manifeſtly unſerviceable, or before they have been ſurveyed by the Surveyor; nor to iſſue any proportion of Ordnance, Munition, and Stores, except the ſaid Proportion be agreed upon, and ſigned by the Officers, according to the ſignification and appointment of the Maſter of the Ordnance, grounded upon Order of their Majeſties, or ſix of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for Matters concerning the Navy. Nor to receive back any Stores formerly iſſued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and regiſtred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains, to look that all their Majeſties Store-houſes be well-repaired, and well accommodated, and the Stores kept in ſuch Order and Luſtre, as is fit for the Service and Honour of their Majeſties.

The preſent Clerk of the Deliveries is, *Philip Muſgrave* Eſq; whoſe Duty is to draw up all Proportions or Orders for delivering any Stores or Proviſions whatſoever, either at the *Tower*, or any other of their Majeſties Magazines

zines, to see them duly executed; and by Indenture or Receipt, to charge the particular Receiver of their Majesties said Stores, and to Register as well Copies of all warrants for Deliveries, as the Proportions delivered, for the better discharging of the Store-keeper.

The Treasurer; or Pay-master, is the Honourable *Charles Bertie* Esq; Brother to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Lindsey*, through whose Hands the Money of the whole Office of the Ordnance runs, as well for Payment of Salaries, as Debentures; by which method all Money, but Salaries, is disposed of, whether for Fortifications, Building, buying in of Stores, *&c.* and no Money to be by him allowed to any Person, without being listed or appointed to be paid by the Master under his Hand.

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Places by Patent; as,

First, The Master-Gunner of *England*, Captain *Richard Leak*, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath, which, besides the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any foreign Prince or State, (without leave) nor to teach the Art of Gunnery unto any, but such as have taken the said Oath; and to certifie to the Master of the Ordnance, the sufficiency of any Person recommended to be one of their Majesties said Gunners, and his Ability to discharge the Duty of a Gunner.

Secondly, The present Keeper of the Small Guns is, Mr. *Tho. Gardiner*, who hath the Charge and Custody of their Majesties Small Guns, as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, *&c.* with their Furnitures.

There are divers other inferior Ministers, Attendants, and Artificers, as the Clerks, Proof-Masters, Messenger, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbisher, and the like, which for brevity-sake shall be passed over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a further Superintendency and Jurisdiction peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all their Majesties Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom, most of whom

whom have their Salaries and Allowances payable in the said Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by Their Majesties, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

Their Majesties Principal Engineer at present, is Sir *Martyn Beckman*, Knight.

The Train of Artillery] The Train of Artillery within the Tower, is very considerable, and worthy of particular observation, consisting of Fifty Peeces of Brass Ordnance, mounted on Trauling Carriages, with all its Furniture necessary and fit for Marching, besides several Morrar-Peeces, some whereof are of an extraordinary bigness. The greatest Peeces of Cannon are Cannons of Eight, weighing about Seven thousand weight, and Sixty three Pound Ball each, and so of most natures to a Saker, or Mignion, being the lowest. There are other Trains of Artillery in their Majesties Magazines abroad, as at *Portsmouth* a very considerable one, at *Plymouth*, *Windsor*, &c. with great numbers of Mortars, Bombs, Carcasses, *&c.*

Of the MINT.

MOreover, in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the Mint, where only of latter times, is minted all the Bullion that is minted in *England*, although the King hath power to set up a Mint in any other place of his Kingdom. The Mint is a Corporation, consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moneyers, *&c.* 'Twas so settled by Charter of King *Edward* the Third, and confirmed by the several Kings since.

Warden of the Mint] In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the Warden and Keeper of the Exchange and Mint; whose

whose Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest, and is at present executed by *Benjamin Overton*, Esq; The Fee 400 *l. per annum.*

Master and Worker.] Next is the Master and Worker of their Majesties Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Monyers, and when it is minted, receives it again from them. His Allowance formerly was not any set Fee, but according to the Pound weight; as by an Indenture under the Great Seal. The Person executing this Office, is *Thomas Neale*, Esq; The Fee now, is 500 *l. per annum.*

Comptroller.] The *third* Officer is the Comptroller, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize, to oversee the Officers, and comprrol them, if the Money be not as it ought to be: his Fee is 300 *l. per annum*, and is now *James Hoare*, Esq;

Assay-Master.] The *fourth* is the Assay-Master, who weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is 250 *l. per annum*, and is Sir *John Brattle*, Kt.

Auditors.] The *fifth* are the Auditors, to take the Accompts, and make them up, *Thomas Donn*, and *Brook Bridges*, Esquires. Their Fee is 20 *l. per annum*, each.

Surveyor of the Melting.] The *sixth* is the Surveyor of the Melting, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is after the Assay-Master hath made Trial thereof. *George Evans*, Esq; The Fee 100 *l. per annum.*

Weigher and Teller.] The Office of Weigher and Teller, is executed by *Thomas Fitch*, Esq; Fee 100 *l.*

Chief Clerk.] There is also the King's Chief Clerk, Mr. *Thomas Hall*, and four other Clerks for the Office of Receipt.

Engi-

Engineer.] The present Engineer of the Mint, is *Thomas Doyley*, Gent. Fee 100 *l. per annum.*

Graver.] The Graver of the Mint, is that admirable Artist, *Henry Harris*, Esq; Fee 125 *l. per annum.*

Provost.] The Provost of the Company of Monyers, which Company consists of above Forty Persons, for working and coyning of Gold and Silver Money, is *Thomas Anderson* Gent.

Melters.] There belong also to the Mint many Officers and others, as Melters, Smiths, *viz.* Mr. *Jonathan Ambrose*, and Mr. *Peter Johnson*; Blanchers. Moulders, and Labourers, *&c.* *Philip Dallow* is Porter of the Mint.

These Officers and Monyers of the Mint, have always been exempted from all publick Offices, and their Estates free from all Taxes and Parish Duties.

Touching the Moneys there minted, the Gold and Silver Coyn, a large Account hath been given in the First Part of *The Present State of ENGLAND.*

The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.

The Office of their Majesties Records kept in the Tower of *London*, is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Place or Keeper and Deputy of the same, dignified with special Trust; whereof the Keeper at present, is that Learned Antiquary, *William Petyt*, Esq; one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple: His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*

This Officer is first recommended by the Master of the Rolls, and by the King; and if he be found fitly qualified to execute that Great Trust, he is admitted and sworn by the said Master, and afterwards confirmed by the King's Letters Patents.

It was before the taking away of the Court of VVards of great Profit, but now become very inconsiderable.

Before Mr. *William Prynne* came to be Keeper of these Records, they had lain many years in one confused Chaos, buried under Dust and Cobwebs in a Corner of the white Tower; in the cleaning whereof, saith Mr. *Prynne*, he found many rare precious Records, relating to the High Court of Parliament, and to all the Courts in *Westminster-Hall*, to our Laws, Government, Trade, Merchants,

chants, Coyn, Revenue, Militia, Navy, VVars, to the Affairs of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, to al the Kings Dominions in *France*, and all the Isles adjacent, to *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. Relating also to all Transactions, with the Pope of *Rome*, Cardinals, Legats, *&c.* To all the Priviledges of our Clergy, and of our Laity; besides many Records of private Concernment: all which will require much time, and many Hands to Kalendar or reduce into Alphabetical Tables. Thus far Mr. *Prynne*.

As the Chappel of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Petti-bag Office*, doth fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the Tower after some Years; for it hath been the VVisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records of several Courts, to the *Tower*, for their Preservation and Safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all Men, having Estates, requiring it, there being many Precedents for it remaining in the Records of the Tower, and a particular Form of a VVrit to send the Records in the Chappel of the *Rolls* to the Tower of *London*. The Records of the Tower (amongst other things) contain the Foundations of Abbeys, and other Religious Houses; and the Records in the *Rolls* contain the Dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now possest; and if those Records were all in one place, the People might have access unto them, all under one and the same search and charge, which would be a great Ease and Benefit to the People, and a Safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides these Records at the *Rolls*, being joyned to those in the Tower, will make a perfect continuance of all the ancient Rights of the *English* Nation, which are now set forth in the Records of the *Tower*, whereof these following are a few Heads or particulars of them.

[Contents of some of the Records.]

The Leagues of Foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

And

And all the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign Parts.

The Original of all the Laws that have been Enacted or Recorded, until the Reign of *Richard* the Third.

The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England*.

The Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland* in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *Britiſh Seas*, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollander* to fiſh therein, without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conqueſt.

The Intereſt of the *Iſle of Man*, and the *Iſles* of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*, which four laſt are the remaining part of the *Norman* Poſſeſſion.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings or Princes of this Land have, until that time done abroad, or granted or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents, or Surveys of Mannors and Land, Inquiſitions *poſt mortem*, of infinite advantage upon Trials of Intereſt or Deſcent.

Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waiffs, Estrays, Mercats, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what elſe could come to the Crown, or paſs out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of *Common-Law* and *Exchequer*.

Inſpeximus's and Inrolments of Charters and Deeds made and done before the Conqueſt, Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party, and the juſt Eſtabliſhment of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forreſts in *England*, with the ſeveral reſpective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Paſture, *&c.* Beſides many other Priviledges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inſerted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno* 46 *Ed.* 3. *Numb.* 43. ſaid

to be the perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These Records are repositted within a certain Place or *Tower*, called *Wakefield Tower*, adjoining to the *Bloudy Tower*, near *Traitor's Gate*. There is another place called *Julius Cæsar's Chapel*, in the *White Tower*: The going up to this Chapel is in *Cold Harbour*, eighty four Steps up, with six or eight great Pillars on each side, and at the upper end thereof there was a Marble Altar, which in the late times of Rebellion was caused to be beaten down, as a Monument of Tyranny and Superstition.

There are many Cart-loads of Records lying in this Place, out of which *William Prynn*, Esq; late Keeper of the same with indefatigable Labour, collected and printed many of publick Utility, *Anno* 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664. in four several Volumes, beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*; for before that time there were no Rolls, but onely *Chartæ Antiquæ*, or ancient Transcripts made and done before and since the Conquest, until the beginning of *John*. Then follows his Son *Henry* the Third, where the first Office *Post mortem* begins. Then there is *Edward* the First, Second, and Third; *Richard* the Second, *Henry* the Fourth, *Henry* the Fifth, *Henry* the Sixth, and *Edward* the Fourth; and Inquisitions *Post mortem* of *Richard* the Third, who reigned onely three years. The Rolls of that King are in the Chapel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*.

The several Marks on the Presses which contain the Records.] The Rolls of the *Tower* are variously distinguished, *viz. Rotuli Patentium Cartarum Parliamentorum, Chirographorum Finium Scotiæ, Vasconiæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normaniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extractæ Perambulationes, Foreſtæ, Scutag. Rotul. Marescal. Romæ, de Treugis Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus transmarinis. Patent. de Domibus Judæorum, Protection. de Pardonation. &c. Scapulæ, cum multis aliis* which are lately depicted upon the out side of every Press in the Repository belonging to each King's Reign, very easily to be brought forth for the use of the Client, by Table of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper hereof.

The ſame is to be kept open, and conſtantly attended for all Reſorters thereto, from the Hours of Seven to Eleven of the Clock in the Morning, and from One till Five in the Afternoon, every day of the Week, except in the Months of *December*, *January*, and *February*, and in them from Eight till Eleven in the Morning, and from One to Four in the Afternoon, except on Holy-days, publick Faſting, and Thankſgiving days, and Times of great Peſtilence.

Ancient Power of the Conſtable of the Tower. The *Tower* of *London*, till the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was governed by a Conſtable, and ſometimes by a *Cuſtos Turris*, and in his abſence by his Lieutenant or Deputy. They had the Government of the *Tower* ſometimes during life, and ſometimes *durante beneplacito*, were Privy-Counſellors, and had their Reſidence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*, and ſometimes had the Cuſtody of the Armories, Stores, and Victuals; theſe were alſo oft-times Lieutenants or Conſervators of the City of *London*, Sheriffs of *Middleſex* and other adjacent Counties, had the Power to inſpect all Offices within the *Tower*, and to report to the King all Miſdemeanours or Neglects. And in Stat. 28 of *Edw.* 3. *chap.* 10. to declare the Penalty of the Mayor and Sheriffs, *&c.* of the City of *London*, for neglecting to redreſs Errours, Miſpriſions, *&c.* and the Tryals of Defaults, ſhall be by Enqueſts of Foreign Counties, as *Eſſex*, *Kent*, &c. that the Conſtable or his Lieutenant ſhall in ſuch caſe receive and execute the King's Writs. Many other Powers and Priviledges did anciently belong to the Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*.

St. Katharines. Near the *Tower* is St. *Katharines*, which hath a Royal Juriſdiction for the Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, and Probate of Wills, and belongeth to the Queen; Dr. *Bud* is Commiſſary, from whom, if any will appeal, it muſt be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only, who thereupon iſſueth out a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, as in *Appeals* from the *Arches* or *Prerogative*.

London Bridge. The next thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the *Bridge*, which for admirable Workmanship, for vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid stately Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all other in *Europe*; it hath nineteen Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and some say, on a soft Ozy Ground; Eight hundred Foot in length, Sixty high, and Thirty broad; hath a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and Twenty Foot between each Arch; it was built *Anno* 1209. in the Reign of King *John*. The first Stone-Bridge in *England* having been built above One hundred Years before, by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *Henry* the First, at *Stratford* on the River *Lee*, Three Miles from *London*, so called from the High-way there passing over a Ford, and since called *Stratford-Bow*, from the Arched Bridge, a piece of Architecture then new to the *English* Nation.

The building of this Bridge of *London*, was an exceeding difficult and costly piece of Work, and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that Place, it seems almost impossible to be done again. The Charges of keeping it in repair, is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, divers considerable Officers, &c. to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof; of the principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-day*, after the Sheriffs and the Chamberlain.

Concerning this *Bridge*, and the stupendous Site and Structure thereof, take here the Fancy of an Ingenious Person deceased.

WHen Neptune *from his Billows* London *spy'd,*
Brought proudly thither by a High Spring Tide:
As through a floating Wood he steer'd along,
And moving Castles cluster'd in a throng;
When he beheld a mighty Bridge, *gave Law*
Unto his Surges, and their Fury awe;
When such a shelf of Cataracts *did roar,*
As if the Thames *with* Nile *had chang'd her Shoar,*
when he such Massie Walls, such Towers did eye,
Such Posts, such Irons on his Back to lie; When

When such vast Arches he observ'd that might,
Nineteen Rialto's *make, for depth and height,*
When the Cerulean God *these things survey'd,*
He shook his Triden*, and astonish'd, said,*
Let the whole Earth now all her Wonders count,
This Bridge *of Wonders is the* Paramount.

The Monument.] Not far from this wonderful *Bridge*, is the fatal Place where the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned first began, near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in perpetual Memory thereof. It is of the *Dorick* Order, 202 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland Stone*, with a fair Stair-Case in the middle, of Black Marble, and an Iron Balcony on the top, not unlike those two ancient White Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors, *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, those two excellent Princes; they were there built above 1500 Years ago, and are still standing entire. The Pedestal of this our Pillar, is also all of *Portland Stone*; and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high, the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems; the Work of that admirable Sculpture and Carver in Stone, Mr *Gabriel Cibber*, another *Praxiteles*; and on the sides thereof are these following large Inscriptions.

The Inscriptions of the MONUMENT.

On one side.

ANno *Christi* CIↃDCLXVI. *Die* IV. *Nonis* Septembris, *hinc in Orientem pedum* CCII. *intervallo, (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ Nocte Incendium, quod vento spirante hausit etiam longinqua & partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili.* XXCIX *Templa, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptocotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum numerum, Domuum* CCIↃↃ OO OO OO CC, *Vicos* CD *absumpsit. De* XXVI. *Regionibus* XV.

funditus delevit, alias VIII. *laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad* CDXXXVI. *jugera, Hinc ab Arce per* Tamisis *ripam ad Templariorum fanum, Illinc ab Euro aquilonali Portâ secundum muros ad fossæ Fletanæ Caput, perrexit; adversus opes Civium & fortunas infestum, ergà vitas innoxium: ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi exustionem.*

Velox Clades fuit; exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die; cum jam plane evicerat humana Consilia & Subsidia omnia, Cœlitus, ut par est credere jussus stetit fatalis Ignis, & quaquaversum elanguit,

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On the other side is.

CAROLUS II. *C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex. Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima fumantibus jam tum ruinis in solatium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum providit, Tributum remisit, Preces Ordinis & Populi* Londinensis *reculit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit uti publica Opera Pecuniâ publicâ, ex vectigali Carbonis fossilis oriundâ, in meliorem formam restituerentur: utique Ædes Sacræ & D.* Pauli *Templum a Fundamentis omni Magnificentiâ extruerentur; Pontes, Porta, Carceres novi fierent; Emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur: Censuit etiam uti singulæ Domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universæ in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque Parietes saxo quadrato aut coctolatere solidarentur: Utique nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc, lites de Terminis oriundas Lege latâ præscidit; adjecit quoque Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam posterorum memoriam* H. C. P. C.

Festinatur undique. Resurgit Londinum *majori celeritate an splendore incertum. Unum triennium absolvit, quod seculis Opus credebatur.*

Ineept

Incepta
Richardo Forde Equ.

Prætore Lond.

A. D. CIↃDCLXXI.

Perducta altius

Geo. Waterman Eq. Præ.
Roberto Hanſon Eq. Præ.
Guliel. Hooker Eq. Præ.
Roberto Viner Eq. Præ.
Joſepho Sheldon Eq. Præ.

Perfecta

Thomas Davies Eq. Præ.

Urb.
Anno Dom.

MDCLXXVII.

The ſame Inſcriptions in *ENGLISH.*

IN the year of Chriſt, 1666. *The Second day of* September, *Eaſtward from hence, at the diſtance of two hundred and two Foot (the height of this Column) about midnight, a terrible Fire broke out, which driven on by a high wind, not only waſted the adjacent Parts, but likewiſe Places very remote, with incredible Noiſe and Fury. It conſumed Eighty nine Churches, the City-Gates, Guild-Hall, many Publick Structures, Hoſpitals, Schools, Libraries, a vaſt number of ſtately Edifices, Thirteen thouſand Two hundred*

Dwelling-Houses, Four hundred Streets; of the Six and twenty Wards, it utterly destroyed Fifteen, and left Eight others shattered and half burnt. The Ruines of the City were Four hundred thirty and six Acres, from the Tower *by the* Thames-side *to the* Temple-Church *and from the* North-East-Gate, *along the* City-Wall *to* Holborn-Bridge. *To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was mercilefs, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last Conflagration of the World.*

The Destruction was sudden, for in a small space of time the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing.

Three days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all humane Counsels and Endeavours, in the opinion of all as it were, by the Will of Heaven, it stopp'd, and on every side was extinguished.

CHARLES *the* II. *Son of* CHARLES *the* MARTYR, *King of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, Defender of the Faith, *a most just Prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the Ruines were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of His Citizens, and Ornament of his City; Remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately pass'd an Act, that Publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with Publick Money, to be raised by an Imposition on Coals; That Churches, and the Cathedral of St.* Paul's *should be rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; That Bridges, Gates and Prisons should be new made; the Shoars cleansed; the Streets made streight and regular, such as were steep, levelled; and those too narrow, made wider; Markets and Shambles removed to separate Places; They also Enacted, that every House should be built with party Walls, and all in Front raised of equal height, and those Walls all of squared Stone or Brick; and that no Man should delay Building beyond the space of Seven Years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law to prevent all Suits about their Bounds; also anniversary Prayers were enjoined;*

and

and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be Erected.

The Work was carried on with diligence, London *is restored, but 'tis uncertain whether with greater Speed or Beauty. A three Years time finished what was supposed to be the Business of an Age.*

This was begun, Sir *Richard Ford*, Kt. being Lord Mayor of *LONDON*, *Anno Dom.* 1671.

Carried on,

Sir *George Waterman*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Hanson*, Kt.
Sir *William Hooker*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Viner*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Sheldon*, Kt.
} Lord Mayors.

And finished, Sir *Thomas Davies* being Lord Mayor, *Anno Dom.* 1677.

Of the Custom-House.

NOt far below the famous Bridge of *London*, is placed the *Custom-House*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandize, Imported or Exported from this City, which are so considerable, that of all the Customs of *England*, divided into three parts, the Port of *London* pays two Thirds, that is, above 330000 *l* yearly.

In this Office are employed a great number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first the *Commissioners*, who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majesties *Customs* (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*, and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present *Commissioners* are Five, and are allowed by the King, Salary, 1200 *l.* to each *per annum*, viz.

The

The Seven Commissioners are;

George Booth, Esq;
Sir *Richard Temple*, Bt. and Kt of the *Bath*.
Sir *John Woorden*, Bar.
Sir *Robert Southwell*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Clayton*, Kt.
Sir *Patience Ward*, Kt.
Cha. Godolphin, Esq; } In all 8400*l.*

These Commissioners hold their Places by Patent from the King, as these other Officers also do, whose Names follow, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Hon. *Robert Bertie*, Secretary	400	00	00
John Sanson Secretary to the Commissioners	666	13	04
Rich. Savage, Secretary to the Plantations			
George Nicholas Esq; Gen. Surveyor	500	00	00
Richard Kent, Esq; Receiver-General and Cashier, Kt.	1000	00	00
Giles Litcot, Esq; Comptroller-General of the Accompts	500	00	00
Sir *Nicholas Crisp*, Bar. Collector of the Subsidy, outwards	276	13	04
Esq; Customer of the Cloth and Petty Customs.	277	06	08
Sir *John Shaw*, Knight and Baronet, Collector of the Subsidy inwards	466	13	04
Randolph Wilmore, Esq; Customer of the Petty-Customs inwards	62	06	08
Edward Bertie, Esq; one of the Customers of the great Customs	50	00	00
John Needler, Esq; Comptroller of the great Customs	30	00	00
Edward Blackwell, Esq; Comptroller of the Customs and Subsidy inward and outward.	255	00	00
Richard Breton, Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs	100	00	00

George

George Porter, Esq; Surveyor of the Customs and Subsidies, inward and outward	300	00	00
John Earl Register for Seizures	200	00	00
Col. *Will. Clough*, Chief Searcher	120	00	00
Sir *John Shaw*, Kt. Collector of the Duties of the Act of Navigation	500	00	00
Richard Prowse, Sollicitor	300	00	00
William Dinkenson, Esq; to take care about Coast-Bonds, and other Services.	200	00	00
Henry Fanshaw, Esq; Register in the King's Remembrancer's Office for Clerks, &c. in looking after Coast-Bonds.	240	00	00
Matthew Humberston, Usher of the Custom-House	004	00	00
Timothy Thornbury, one of the Customers of the great Customs	50	00	00
George Nicholas, Surveyor Gen.	500	00	00
Seven under Searchers at 12 *l.* each *per annum.* In all	080	00	00
Nineteen King's Waiters at 52 *l.* each *per annum.* In all	988	00	00

Officers appointed by Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of Their Majesties Treasury.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
One Assistant to the General Surveyor	160	00	00
One Examiner outwards	030	00	00
One Receiver outwards	080	00	00
One Copying Clerk outwards	030	00	00
One Examiner inwards	060	00	00
One Receiver from the Plantations	100	00	00
One Receiver for the Grand Receipts inwards	100	00	00
Sir *John Shaw* for the Wines and Currans			
One Copying Clerk inwards	040	00	00
One Wine-Taster, and Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers, Securities, and others	140	00	00
One Wine-Taster and Gager	080	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business	040	00	00

One

	l.	s.	d.
One to assist him	020	00	00
One Assistant to the Clerk of the Ship's Entries	030	00	00
One Assistant to the Comptroler General	070	00	00
Mr. *Lytcot*'s Clerk	050	00	00
Giles Lytcot, as Clerk of the Plantation-Accompts	050	00	00
One Clerk to the Accomptant	050	00	00
One Assistant to the Secretary	120	00	00
One Northern Clerk	080	00	00
One Plantation-Clerk	056	00	00
One Copying Clerk	060	00	00
One Examiner of the out-Port Books	100	00	00
Three Jerquers at 100 *l.* each	300	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business, and making Bills of Store	050	00	00
Two Appraisers, each 30 *l.* is	060	00	00
Two Watermen for the Coast Business, each 25 *l.* is	050	00	00
One Waterman and his Mate for the Coasting Boat, 30 *l.* each	060	00	00
Two Pay-Masters of the Incidents	40	00	00
One Examiner and Computer of Wines and Currans	40	00	00
A Door-keeper 10 *l.* and a Messenger 30 *l.* In all	40	00	00
Four Watchmen at 6 *l.* 15 *s.* each, is	27	00	00
Sam. Clark Surveyor of the Ware-house	200	00	00
Ware-house-keeper for a Clerk	30	00	00
Assistant to the Surveyor of the Ware-house	40	00	00
Seventeen Coast-Waiters at 30 *l.* each. Their business is to go on board Merchants Ships as they come up the River *Thames*, till their Officers take them in charge. In all	180	00	00
Four more Coast-Waiters at 40 *l.* each. In all	160	00	00
One Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters	60	00	00
One Clerk to the Tyde-Surveyors, and to set the weighing Porters on Work	50	00	00
Twenty five weighing Porters at 25 *l.* each. In all	625	00	00
Gager	30	00	00
Cooper	10	00	00

Sur-

Surveyors of the Land-waiters, at 150 *l.* each, Eight. makes in all —— 1200 00 00

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Peregrine Bertie, Esq; Surveyor of the Searchers.	150	00	00

Six Searchers at 27 *l.* each, *viz.* Is in all —— 162 00 00

John Cook, Regiſter of the Cocquets in the Searchers Office.	30	00	00

Ten Tide-Surveyors.

Eight at 50 *l.* each, makes ——	400	00	00
Two at 60 *l.* each, makes ——	120	00	00
Thirty one Land-Waiters at 80 *l.* each makes in all	2480	00	00
Fourſcore Tideſmen at 5 *l.* each, beſides 2 *s.* 6 *d. per diem*, each, when employed on board Ships	400	00	00
Twelve Land Carriage Men at 25 *l.* each, whoſe buſineſs is to take notice of all Goods by Carriers, which ought to pay Cuſtoms.	300	00	00
One Surveyor of the Land-Carriage Men. ——	80	00	00
Thirty five Watchmen at 6 *l.* 15 *s.* each. ——	236	05	00
Sixteen Noon-Tenders, who attend the Goods on the Key s, whilſt the other Officers go to Dinner. At 16 *l.* each	256	00	00
Twelve pair of Oars at 60 *l.* each pair ——	720	00	00
Blackwall, one Surveyor. ——	40	00	00
Graveſend, one Searcher ——	40	00	00
Two pair of Oars there at 30 *l.* each	60	00	00
Leigh, one Surveyor, Waiter and Searcher.	20	00	00
Two Perſons to clean the *Cuſtom-Houſe* ——	24	00	00
Greenwich, one Waiter and Searcher.	50	00	00
Rainham, one Surveyor. ——	40	00	00

In the Receiver General and Cashier's Office.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
John Kent, Assistant	100	00	00
Three Clerks	149	00	00
One to get Bills of Exchange accepted	50	00	00
Another Clerk for Bills of Exchange	50	00	00
The *Gravesend* Smack, and 5 Men, *&c.*	246	00	00
The *Quinburg* Smack, and Men, *&c.*	80	00	00
The *Margate* Smack, and Men, *&c.*	246	00	00
The *Downs* Smack, and Men, *&c.*	174	08	00
New-England. One Collector, and Surveyor, and Searcher of his Majesties Duties in the several Colonies of *New England.*	100	00	00

Patent-Officers in the Out-Ports.

Sir *Edw. Turner*, Surveyor General.	366	13	04
Sandwich, *Richard Breton* and *Tho. Wheel*, Esquires, Customers.	72	04	00
One Comptroler	15	06	08
One Searcher	10	00	00
Chichester. Two Customers	61	00	00
One Comptroler at 13 *l.* 10 *s.* one Searcher at 10 *l.*	23	10	00
Southampton. 1 Customer inward	62	13	04
1 Customer outward.	62	13	04
1 Comptroler, 45 *l.* Searcher 10 *l.*	55	00	00
Pool. 1 Customer	48	00	00
1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* Searcher 8 *l.*	18	00	00
Exon. 1 Customer	83	06	08
1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Searcher, 20 *l.*	30	06	08
Barnstable. 1 Customer	50	00	00
Plymouth. 1 Customer	38	13	04
Lewes. 1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Searcher 30 *l.*	40	16	08
Glocester. 1 Customer	06	13	04
1 Searcher 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	08	13	04
Bristol. 1 Customer outward	57	00	00

1 Cust.

1 Customer inward	57	00	00
1 Comptroler	31	13	04
1 Searcher	34	00	00
Bridgewater. 1 Customer	28	00	00
1 Comptroler, 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Searcher	05	06	08
Milford-Haven. 1 Customer	15	05	00
1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* Searcher 10 *l.*	20	00	00
Cardiff. 1 Customer	16	06	08
1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* Searcher 10 *l.*	20	00	00
Ipswich. 1 Customer	55	06	08
1 Comptroler 15 *l.* Searcher, 8 *l.*	23	00	00
Yarmouth. 1 Customer	38	00	00
1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* Searcher, 8 *l.*	18	00	00
Lynn Regis. 1 Customer	62	07	10
1 Comptroler, 15 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* 1 Searcher, 12 *l.*	27	04	04
Carlile. 1 Customer	32	00	00
1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* another, 20 *l.*	30	00	00
Boston. 2 Customers	63	13	04
1 Comptroler, 12 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* 1 Searcher, 2 *l.*	14	09	02
Hull. Sir *Matth. Appleyard*, Customer	39	00	00
The one Comptroler	59	00	00
The other Comptroler, 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and Searcher, 12 *l.*	28	13	04
New-Caſtle. 2 Customers	54	00	00
1 Comptroler, 20 *l.* Searcher,	20	00	00
Cheſter. 1 Customer	78	06	08
1 Comptroler, 20 *l.* 1 Searcher, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	23	06	08
Berwick. 1 Customer	24	00	00
1 Comptroler, 25 *l.* Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Searcher,	25	00	00

Yearly.

Rochester 4 Officers	120	00	00
Feversham 7 Officers	180	00	00
Sandwich 7 Officers	175	00	00
Deal 4 Officers	200	00	00
Dover 13 Officers	320	00	00
Rye 13 Officers	292	12	00
New-haven 5 Officers	75	00	00
Chichester 9 Officers	208	00	00
Southampton 27 Officers	600	00	00

Cowes

	l.	s.	d.
Cowes 18 Officers and the *Smack*	477	00	00
Poole 16 Officers	380	15	00
Weymouth 14 Officers	443	00	00
Lyme 19 Officers	240	00	00
Exon, &c. 29 Officers	1056	00	00
Dartmouth 16 Officers	260	00	00
Plymouth, &c. 33 Officers and the *Smack*	887	04	00
Looe 2 Officers	45	00	00
Torrey 6 Officers	120	00	00
Falmouth 15 Officers	285	00	00
Truroe 3 Officers	95	00	00
Penreen 2 Officers	55	00	00
Penzance 4 Officers	95	00	00
Padestow 4 Officers	80	00	00
Bideford 18 Officers			
Barnstaple 4 Officers	130	00	00
Bridgwater 4 Officers	100	00	00
Minhead 7 Officers	110	00	00
Bristol 57 Officers	2161	00	00

In all the Out-Ports of *England*, whereto the Commissioners Power does also extend, his Majesty hath divers other Officers, who receive very considerable *Salaries*; but because they hold their Places only by Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and not by Patent, and consequently are often changed, it was not thought requisite to insert here their Names.

The due Perquisites belonging to each of these Officers above-mentioned, are generally very great, and to some, are much more than their respective *Sallaries*.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroyed by the late dreadful Fire, is now rebuilt in a much more Magnificent Uniform, and commodious manner, by the King, and hath cost his Majesty ten thousand Pounds the Building.

Of the Exciſe Office.

THe Office for Receipt of the next conſiderable Branch of the King's Revenue, is the Exciſe-Office, which is at preſent under an abſolute Management for his Majeſty by Commiſſioners; who, purſuant to an Act of Parliament do receive the whole Product of the Exciſe of Beer and Ale collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*. They have one thouſand Pounds Sallary each *per annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward, but from the King only.

The Commiſſioners for the Exciſe are.

Sir *Henry Aſhhurſt*, Baronet.	*William Strong*, Eſq;
Sir *John Mordent*, Baronet.	*John Foche*, Eſq;
Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, Knight.	*Stephen Evans*, Eſq;
Sir *Humphrey Edwin*, Knight.	

The Regiſter and Secretary to theſe Commiſſioners, is Mr. *Edward Noel*, whoſe Sallary is 500 *l. per annum.*

Auditor of the Exciſe, is *John Birch*, Eſq; who for himſelf and Clerks, is allowed ſeven hundred Pounds *per annum*, Sallary.

The Comptroler, *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; and Clerks, have Sallary 1240 *l. per annum.*

The Exciſe-Office is kept in Broad-ſtreet.

From the afore-named Commiſſioners, there lies an Appeal to others, called the *Commiſſioners of Appeal*, who are Five, and by his Majeſty are allowed Two hundred Pounds Sallary each *per annum.*

The Commiſſioners of Appeal for Exciſe, are,

Viſcount *Tiveot*,	*George Dodington*, Eſq;
Charles Fanſhaw, Eſq;	*Edward Seymore*, Eſq;

Note, That by a late Commiſſion, the two laſt Commiſſioners are made Commiſſioners of the Exciſe.

The

The Commissioners for the Wine-Licenses, are,

William Young, Esq; | *Robert Ryves*, Esq;
Michael Brighthouse, Esq;

Of the Office of Post-master General.

THE Profits of the said Office were setled by Act of Parliament, on his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*; but his Majesty doth constitute his Postmaster General, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*. This Office is now in the Hands of the King, and is executed by

Sir *Robert Cotton*, Knight, and
Thomas Frankland, Esq;
Receiver General, *Stephen Lilly*, Esq;
Comptroler, *Isaac Manly*, Esq;
Accomptant, Mr. *George Searle*.

His Majesty keepeth one Grand or General Office in the City of *London*, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatched.

Every *Monday* to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, &c. and to *Post-dogs Kent*.

Every *Tuesday* to the *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, &c. and to all parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

Every *Wednesday* to *Kent* only, and the *Downs*.

Every *Thursday* to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

Every *Friday* to the *Spanish* and *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to *Kent*.

Every *Saturday* to all parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Pacquets are received in the said Office in due course; and from thence dispersed, and delivered according to their respective Directions, with all expedition.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers,

cers, to the number of Seventy seven Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the dispatch of the business.

Upon this Grand Office depends one hundred eighty two Deputy-Postmasters in *England* and *Scotland*; most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Postmasters in their Branches; and also in *Ireland*, another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of Eighteen like Officers, and Forty five Deputy-Postmasters.

His Majesty keeps constantly for the transport of the said Letters and Pacquets.

Between *England* and { *France*, Two Pacquet-Boats. *Flanders*, Two Pacquet-Boats. *Holland*, Three Pacquet-Boats. *Ireland*, Three Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, Two Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Postmasters, and Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his Majesties own Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good regulations, established by the Postmaster General, for the better Government of the said Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England*, so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said Grand Office, in the due course of the Males every Post.

Though the number of Letters missive in *England*, were not at all considerable in our Ancestors days, yet it is now so prodigiously great, (since the meaneſt People have generally learnt to write) that this Office was farmed at Forty or Fifty thousand Pounds a year.

Note also, That Letters are conveyed with more Expedition, and less Charges, than in any Foreign Country.

Charge.] A Letter containing a whole sheet of Paper, is conveyed 80 Miles for 2 *d.* and two Sheets, 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 8 *d.* and that in so short a time, by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and in five days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a place 300 Miles distant from the Writers.

More-

Moreover, if any Gentleman desire to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in readiness (taking no Horse without the consent of his Owner) which in other King's Reigns was not duly observed; and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *English* Mile, and for every Stage to the Post-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

Besides this excellent convenience of conveying Letters, and Men on Horse-back, there is of late such an admirable commodiousness, both for Men and Women of better Rank, to travel from *London* to almost any Town of *England*, & to almost all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any place, sheltered from foul Weather, and foul Ways, free from endamaging ones Health or Body by hard jogging, or over-violent Motion; and this not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every five Miles, but with velocity and speed, as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries make not more Miles in a day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying Coaches, make forty or fifty Miles in a day; as from *London* to *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, and that in the space of 12 hours, not counting the time for Dining, setting forth not too early nor coming in too late.

The Post-Office is now kept in *Lombard-street*, and is managed there by Sir *Robert Cotton*.

Of the Penny Post.

MOreover, to the great Benefit of this Nation, but especially of this City, and Places adjacent, there is established another Post, call'd the *Penny-Post*, whereby for one Penny any Letter or Parcel not exceeding one Pound weight, or Ten Pounds value, is most speedily and safely conveyed to, and from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality, and to most Towns within Ten Miles round *London*, not conveniently served by the General Post.

The Profits of this, as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters, belongs to his Majesty, being setled on him by Act of Parliament. And it is managed for him by a Comptroller. And for the better carrying on this useful Design,

sign, there are Six General Offices kept at a convenient distance from one another, at all which, Officers do constantly attend from Morning until Night, every day, *Sundays* only excepted; and a very great number of Messengers are employ'd, who have all given Security for the collecting and delivering of Letters, &c. Also five or six hundred Receiving Houses in *London*, and the other Towns; a List of which Towns will be delivered to any Person, *gratis*, at the General Offices which are kept as followeth; *viz.* The Grand Office in *Crosby House* in *Bishopsgate-street*; the Office for St. *Paul's* Precinct, in *Cannon-Alley* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard; That for the *Temple*, in *Chicester's* Rents in *Chancery-Lane*; For *Westminster*, in St. *Martins-Lane*, the end next *Charing-Cross*; For *Southwark*, in *Green Dragon-Court* near St. *Saviour's* Church; For *Ratcliff* and the *Hermitage*, upon *Little Tower-Hill*.

A further Convenience of this Office is, That whatsoever Letters that come from all Parts of the World by the General Post, directed to Persons in any of those Countrey Towns to which the *Penny Post* does go, are delivered by the Messengers thereof, the same day they come to *London*; and the Answers being left at their Receiving Houses, are by them safely carried every Night to the Office in *London-street*. The Comptroller of this very commodious *Penny-Post-Office*, is *Nathaniel Castleton*, Esq; He resides at the General *Penny-Post Office* in *Bishopsgate-street*; the Accomptant, Mr. *Thomas Law*; the Receiver, Mr. *Thomas Golling*.

Conveniencies.] The Conveniencies of this useful Undertaking of the *Penny-Post*, are as follow. All Gentlemen, Country-Chapmen, and others, may hereby speedily and cheaply give notice of their arrival at *London*; Shop-keepers and Tradesmen may send to their Workmen for what they want; Bills may be dispersed for publication of any concern; Summons or Tickets conveyed to all parts; Brewers Entries safely sent to the Excise-Office; Appointments of Meetings among Men of business; much time saved in solicitation for Money; Lawyers and Clients mutually correspond; Patients may send to Doctors, Apothecaries, and Chyrurgeons, for what they shall want; besides many other Advantages.

Of the King's Great Wardrobe.

Its Antiquity. THis Office was usually kept within the City near *Puddle-Wharf*, in an ancient House built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward* the Third.

The Master, or Keeper of the Great *Wardrobe*, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Priviledges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry* the VI. and confirmed by his Successors: King *James* the first enlarged the same, and ordained, That this great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politick for ever.

Several things furnished from thence. This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Carpets, and other necessaries; to furnish Houses for Embassadors at their first arrival here; Presents for Foreign Princes and Embassadors, Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Lord President of *Wales*, and all his Majesties Embassadors abroad, to provide all Robes, for Foreign Knights of the Garter, for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms, Robes for the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, *&c.* Rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Justices, all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, divers Officers in those Courts; all Liveries for his Majestie's Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the *Tower*, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drummers, Drummers and Fife; the Messengers, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, and Grooms, *&c.* The King and Queen's Watermen, Gamekeepers, *&c.* All Linen and Laces for his Majestie's Person, *&c.*

To defray all the fore mentioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above Forty thousand Pounds, but now much less; beside all Extraordinaries, as Coronations Funerals, *&c.*

This

This Office is at preſent enjoyed be the Right Honourable the Lord *Mountague*.

The preſent Salary to him, in compenſation of all other ancient Fees and Allowances, is yearly 2000 *l.*

The ſaid Houſe near *Puddle-wharfe* was, long ago, annexed for ever to the Maſter of this Office; but ſince the great Fire of *London*, this Office is kept in *York-houſe* Buildings.

The chief Officers under the Maſter, are a Deputy, *Robert Nott*, Eſq; his Salary 200 *l.* and a Clerk, *Thomas Townſend*, Eſq; whoſe Salary, in compenſation of all Fees and Allowances, is yearly 300 *l.*

Both thoſe Officers had fair Dwelling-houſes, which were alſo conſumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradeſmen, Artificers and others, to the number of at leaſt Sixty, all ſworn Servants to the King.

To this Office have lately been added, by Patent, during pleaſure, two conſiderable Officers, *viz.* a Comptroller, *George Benyon*, Eſq; and a Surveyor, the Honourable *Marmaduke Darcey*, Eſq; whoſe Salaries are 300 *l.* yearly to each one. The principal Clerks acting in the Office above are Mr. *Charles Bland*, and Mr. *Edward Perkins*.

Of the Colledges in London.

THe famous City of *LONDON* may not unſitly be ſtiled an Univerſity, for therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not only Divinity, Civil Law, and Phyſick, which in other Univerſities are uſual, are read here; but alſo the Municipal, or Common-Law of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein, which can be ſaid in no other Nation: Moreover all ſorts of Languages, Geography, Hydrography, the Art of Navigation, the Art of Fortification, Anatomy, Chyrurgery, Chymiſtry, Calligraphy, Brachygraphy, or Short-hand, the Arts of Riding, Fencing, Dancing, Art Military, Fire-Works, Limning, Painting, Enamelling Sculpture, Architecture Heraldry, all ſorts

ſo

of Musick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and any other thing that may any way contribute to the accomplishment of an Ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

Law Colledges.

The Colledges of Municipal, or Common Law Professors and Students, are 14, called still Inns, the old *English* word for Houses of Noble Men, or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the same signification with the *French* word *Hostel* at *Paris*.

There are Two *Inns of Sergeants.*
Four *Inns of Court.*
Eight *Inns of Chancery.*

Inns of Chancery.

The *Inns of Chancery* were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs, which regularly appertain to the Cursitors, that are Officers of *Chancery*. The first of these is called *Thavis Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, and since purchased by *Lincolns-Inn*, *New Inn*, *Clements-Inn*, *Clifords-Inn*, anciently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lions-Inn*, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the *Lion*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colledges for younger Students, and many were entred here, before they were admitted into the Inns of Court.

Now they are for the most part taken up by Attorneys, Solicitors and Clerks, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easie rate, in a *Hall* together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps. These Colledges belong all to some Inns of Court, who send yearly some of their Barristers to read to these. In each of these Inns of *Chancery*, one with another, may be about Sixty Persons.

Inns of Court.] The Inns of Court were so named, as some think, because the Sudents therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because anciently these Colledges received only the Sons of Noblemen, and better sort of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

The

The Two Temples.] Of these there are Four: First the two *Temples*, heretofore the Dwelling of the Knights Templars, and purchased by some Professors of the Common Law, above three hundred years ago. They are called the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple* in relation to *Essex-House*, which was part of the Knights-Templars, and called the *Outer-Temple*, because it is seated without *Temple-Bar*.

Lincolns-Inn. Grays-Inn.] The two other Inns of Court, are *Lincolns-Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of *Lincoln*; and *Greys-Inn*, formerly belonging to the Noble Family of the *Greys*.

In the Reign of *Henry* the VI. they so flourished, that there were in each of these, about two hundred Students, and a Student then expended yearly about 20 *l.* which was as much as Two hundred Pounds now; for they had usually (as the *French* Nobles have now in their Academies) every one an old discreet Servant, and divers Masters for to instruct them in all laudible qualities; and therefore saith the same *Forteſcue*, *Ultra Studium Legum, ſunt quaſi Gymnaſia omnium morum*: And the Students were only, saith he, *Nobilium Filii*, that is, Gentlemen at least; for so the word *Nobilis* was then taken here, and is still in *France*: And therefore by command of King *James* the First, none were to be admitted into these Colledges, but Gentlemen by descent. Our Ancestors thought those of inferiour Rank would rather debase the Honour of the Law, and would be prone to *Chicane* or Play-tricks, and not like to be so fit for Trusts and Honours, whereas the confideration of Birth and Fortune, makes Men more careful of their Honour and Reputation. And our famous King *Richard* the First, is by a grave Author much commended for his Care and Love of the *English* Nation, and of Justice, for that many of his Justices were of the Honourable Peers of the Realm, and not of Men bred up, and formerly inured, to make Justice and their own Tongues vendible for Fees.

If the command of King *James* had been carefully observed, and one more added, *viz.* That none but Gentlemen should easily and ordinarily be admitted to Ecclesiastical Dignities, there would be in *England* sufficient Provisions for the younger Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen,

whereof now very many are the Objects of Pity, either for ſuffering, or at leaſt, for doing much evil, for want of fit Employments; and there would be, doubtleſs, leſs corruption in our Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Government; the ſerious conſideration whereof, would be a work worthy of our Parliament.

Theſe Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themſelves, which have by conſent the force of Laws: For lighter Offences, they are only Excommoned, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the reſt; and for greater Offences they loſe their Chambers, and are expelled the College; and being once expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies. Which Deprivation of Honour to young generous Spirits, is more grievous, than perhaps Deprivation of Life.

Theſe alſo when they meet at Chappel or Hall, or at Courts of Juſtice, wear a grave black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to theſe Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchaſe, or have they any thing for the defraying the charges of the Houſe, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four Parts, Benchers, Utter-Barriſters, Inner-Barriſters, and Students.

Benchers.] Benchers are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and ordering of the whole Houſe; and out of theſe is choſen yearly a Treaſurer, who receiveth, diſburſeth, and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the Houſe.

Utter-Barriſters.] Utter-Barriſters are ſuch, as from their Learning and Standing, are called by the Benchers to Plead and Argue in the Society doubtful Caſes and Queſtions, which are called *Moots*, (from *Mooting*, the old *Saxon* word for the *Engliſh*, *Aſſemble*, or elſe from the *French*, *Mot* a word.) And whilſt they argue the ſaid Caſes, they ſit uttermoſt on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

Readers of the Inns of Chancery.] Out of theſe Moot-

men,

men, are chosen Readers for the Inns of *Chancery*, belonging to the Inns of Court, whereof they are Members; where in Term time, and Grand Vacations, they Argue Cases in the presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

Inner-Barristers.] All the rest are accounted Inner-Barristers, who for want of Learning or time, are not to argue in these Moots; and yet in a Moot before the Benchers, two of these Inner-Barristers, sitting on the same Form with the Utter-Barristers, do, for their Exercises, recite by Heart, the Pleading of the said Moot-Case, in *Law-French*; which Pleading is the Declaration at large, of the said Moot-Case, the one taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The year also amongst them is divided into three parts; the *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-times*, and the *Dead* or *Mean Vacation*.

Exercises.] They have two *Learning Vacations*, viz. *Lent Vacation*, which begins the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and continueth three Weeks and three Days; and *Summer-Vacation*, which begins *Monday* after *Lammas-day*, and continueth also three Weeks and three days. In these Vacations are the greatest Conferences and Exercises of Study, in manner following.

The Benchers appoint the eldest Utter-Barristers to read among them openly in the *Hall*, whereof he hath notice half a year before. He then, the first day, about eight of the Clock, makes choice of some Act or Statute, whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and declares such Mischiefs and Inconveniences as were unprovided before the same Act, and are provided by the said Act; and then reciteth certain Doubts and Questions, which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said Statute, and declareth his Judgment therein: After which, one of the younger Utter-Barristers repeateth one Question propounded by the Reader, and doth by way of Argument labour to prove the Readers opinion to be against Law; and after him, the Senior Utter Barrister and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do declare their Opinions and Judgments in the same: And then the Reader who did put the Case, endeavoureth to confute Objections laid

againſt him, and to confirm his own opinion: After which the Judges and Sergeants, if any be preſent, declare their Opinions; then the youngeſt Utter-Barriſter again rehearſeth another Caſe, which is proſecuted as the former was. And this Exerciſe continueth daily three or four hours.

Out of thoſe who have read once in the *Summer-Vacation*, and are Benchers, is choſen always one to read in *Lent*, who obſerves the like manner of Reading, as before is expreſſed.

Out of theſe Readers uſually the Sergeants are choſen.

The manner of Mooting in the Inns of Court, *is thus.*

IN theſe Vacations, after Supper in the Hall, or after Drinking on Faſting Nights, the Reader with one or two of the Benchers, comes in, to whom one of the Utter-Barriſters, propounds ſome doubtful Caſe; which being argued by the Benchers, and laſtly by him that moved the Caſe, the Benchers ſit down on the Bench at the upper end of the *Hall*, whence they are called *Benchers*; and upon a Form in the middle of the *Hall*, ſit two Utter-Barriſters, and on both ſides of them, on the ſame Form, ſitteth one Inner-Barriſter, who doth in *Law-French* declare to the Benchers (as the Sergeants do at the Bar in the King's Court to the Judges) ſome kind of Action, the one being, as it were, retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant. Which ended, the two Utter-Barriſters argue ſuch Queſtions as be diſputable within the Caſe. After which, the Benchers do likewiſe declare their Opinions, how they take the Law to be in thoſe Queſtions.

In theſe Mootings the *Junior* always argueth firſt, as is uſed among the Judges in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and amongſt the Sergeants in open Courts of Judicature. The Inner and Utter-Barriſters plead here in *Law-French*, and the Benchers in *Engliſh*; and at the Readings, the Readers Caſes are put in *Engliſh*.

Mootings.

Mootings in the Inns of Chancery.

IN the *Learning Vacation*, each Utter-Barrister, who is a Reader in the Inns of *Chancery* goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inns of Court, who sitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their Moots, they hear and argue his Case.

In the four Inns of *Chancery* that are situated in *Holborn*, the Moots are read, either by those of *Greys-Inn*, or *Lincolns-Inn*; the others by those of the two *Temples*.

In Term-time the only Exercises of Learning, in arguing and debating Cases after Dinner, and Mooting after Supper, in the same manner as in the Vacation-time.

The time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, is called the *Mean Vacation*, during which time, every day after Dinner, Cases are argued, as at other times; and after Supper Moots are brought in, and pleaded by the Inner-Barristers, in the Presence of the Utter-Barristers, which sit there in the room of the Benchers, and argued by them, as the Benchers do in Term-Time and *Learning Vacation*.

The manner of keeping a Christmas *in any of the Inns of Court, thus:*

Parliament. THE Students hold a Parliament before *Christmas*, and in case there be in *London* no Pestilence, and that the House is furnished with such number of Students, and of such quality, as are meet to keep a solemn *Christmas*; *Revelling.* then are chosen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the King's Court, as Comptroller of the *Inner Temple*, (an Office lately performed with much Splender and Reputation, by *John Smith*, Esq;) so of the *Middle Temple*, stiled *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and *Treasurer*, &c. These bear Rule in the House,

House, during the whole time of *Christmas*; and are to behave themselves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were so in the King's House, that so hereafter they may know the better to behave themselves, in case they should be promoted to that Honour: For these Gentlemen are usually of such Quality, as come not hither with intent to profess the Law, but to learn so much Law, as may be necessary to preserve their Estates, and to make themselves accomplished in other Qualities necessary for Gentlemen.

At such times they have here divers Divertisements, as Feasting every day, Singing, Dancing, Musick, Dicing, which last is allowed there to all Comers, and is so excessive, that what the Dicers allow out of each winning to the Butler's Box, usually amounts to about 50 *l.* a day and a night, wherewith, with small contribution from each Student, are the great Charges of the whole *Christmas* defrayed.

Their Prince.] Sometimes when their Publick Treasury is great, they create a Prince among themselves, with such Title as they please to give him, and he hath all his Officers, and a Court sutable to a great Prince, and many of the prime Nobility and great Officers of State, are feasted and entertained by him, with Interludes, *&c.* as was last done at *Lincolns-Inn*, with very much Magnificence, by Sir *John Lort*, by the Title of *Prince de la Grange*.

Their Revels.] From *All Saints-day* to *Candlemas*, each House hath usually Revels on Holidays, that is, Musick and Dancing, and for this is chosen some young Student to be Master of the Revels.

Note, That the manner of their Parliament is briefly thus:

Their Parliament.] Every Quarter commonly the Bencher's cause one of the standing Officers of the House to summon a Parliament, which is only an Assembly and Conference of Benchers and Uttermost-Barristers, which are called the *Sage-Company*, and meet in a place called the *Parliament-Chamber*, and there treat of such Matters as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the Reformation of such things as they shall judge meet to be reformed. Here are the Readers for *Lent* and *Summer Vacation* elected; also the Treasurer is here chosen, and

the Auditors appointed to take the Accompts of the old Treasurer, *&c.* Here Offences committed by any of the Society are punished, *&c.*

These Inns of Court are most wisely situated by our Ancestors between the King's Courts of Judicature, and the most opulent City of *London*.

In the four Inns of Court, are reckoned about 800 Students.

Serjeants Inn. Lastly, There are two more Colleges called *Serjeants Inn*, where the Common Law Student, when he is arrived to the highest degree, hath his Lodging and Diet. These are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Sergeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the *Civil Law*; only these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable. *Doctoris enim appellatio est Magisterii Servientis vero Ministerii*; and therefore Doctors of Law Law are allowed to sit within the Bar in Chairs, and covered, whilst Sergeants stand without the Bar bare-headed, only with Coif, or Caps on.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees by which they arise. The young Student in the Common Law, being born of a Gentile Stock, and bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logick* and *Rhetorick*, both expedient for a Lawyer, and gotten some insight into the Civil Law, and some skill in the *French* Tongue as well as *Latin*, he is admitted to be of one of the four Inns of Court, where he is first called a *Moot-man*, and after about seven years study, is chosen an Utter-Barister; and having then spent Twelve years more, and performed the Exercises before-mentioned, he is chosen a Bencher, and some time after, a Reader. During the Reading, which heretofore was three Weeks and three days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader keeps a constant and sumptuous Feasting, inviting the chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them sometimes 800 or 1000*l.* Afterwards he wears a long Robe different from other Barristers, and is then in a capacity to be made a Sergeant at

Law, when his Majesty shall be pleased to call him, which is in this manner.

Sergeants at Law.] When the number of Sergeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes choice of Six or Eight, more or less, of the most Grave and Learned of the Inns of Court, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who sends by the King's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a Sergeant at Law: at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blue, come, accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth-Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*, there in publick take a Solemn Oath, and are clothed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in publick: After this, they feast the great Persons of the Nation, in a very magnificent and princely manner, give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Arch-bishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the value of 40 *s.* each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20 *s.* to other great Officers, to Barons, great Prelates, *&c.* Rings of less value, besides a great number of Rings to private Friends.

Vacations] Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the *King's-Bench* and *Common Pleas*; wherefore all those Judges do always wear the white Linen Coif, which he had as as principal Badge of a Sergeant, and which he had ever the privilege to wear at all times, even in the King's Presence, and whilst he spake to the King, though anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as capped in the Presence of the King of *England*, as at present is not allowed in the Presence of the Pope, or of the Emperor.

A Judge made.] When any of the aforementioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Sergeants at Law to supply his place, and constitutes him by Letters Patents sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a set-Speech declares to the Sergeant (that upon this occasion is brought in) the King's Pleasure,

Pleasure, and to the People, the King's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such able, honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely and impartially to all his Subjects, and causes the said Letters Patents to be read, and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Sergeant on the Bench, *Junior* of all the rest; and having taken his Oath well and truly to serve the King and his People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, *&c.* he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

The Sergeant being thus advanced to be a Judge, hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least 1000*l.* a year from the King; and now in some things, his former Habit of a Sergeant is altered, his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same; but there is besides a Cloak put over him, and closed on his right Shoulder; and instead of a *Caputium* lined with *Minever*, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Furr; only the two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hoods, Sleeves and Collars, turned up with Ermin.

Note, *That to the two Serjeants-Inns belong the Twelve Judges, and about Twenty six Sergeants.*

Fees.] Anciently the Fee expected by a Sergeant from his Client, for Advice given of his Chamber, or Pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more than 20*s.* and the Fee of a Barrister 10*s.* (which yet is much more than is usually given in any of our Neighbour-Nations at this day) but at present it is become almost ordinary to give some Sergeants 10*l.* and some 20*l.* and to a Barrister half as much, at the hearing of any considerable Cause; whereby it comes to pass, that some Lawyers in one year, gain in Fees Three thousand Pounds, and some Four thousand Pounds; and in few years purchase Estates fit for Lords, and sometimes live to see themselves to be advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers, *Coventry*, *Finch*, *North* and *Jeffreys*.

Reputation of our Law-Professors.] Now all these forementioned Inns or Colleges for the Students in our *Common Law*, being not far distant from one another, do make

make the most famous Profession of the Law that is in the World, and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign University so many Students in the Law, that are of that ripe Age, past Childhood, and of that high Quadity, most Gentlemen, and a considerable number of the Sons of the higher Nobility.

Note, that out of the Sergeants afore-mentioned, the King, by Writ, usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one Wadage, Feodage, Vesturage, and Regardage; these sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of *Common Pleas*, where all sit without the Bar.

Of the College of Civilians, *called* Doctors-Commons.

ALthough Degrees in the *Civil Law* may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory best there to be acquired; yet the Practice thereof is most of all in *London*, where a College was long since purchased by Doctor *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the *Civil Law* in this City; and where commonly did reside the Judge of the *Arches*, the Judge of the *Admiralty*, and the Judge of the *Prerogative-Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate manner, and Commoning together, it was known by the name of *Doctors Commons*, and stood near St. *Paul's*, in the Parish of St. *Benet's Paul's Wharf*; which Buildings being utterly consumed by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-House* in the *Strand*, and are since returned to their former place, rebuilt in a very splendid and more convenient manner than the former, at the proper costs and charges of the said Doctors, where they now keep their several Courts and Readings every Term.

The

The Arches Court of Canterbury.

THE chief Court of the Archbishop, is that of the *Arches*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Ecclesiastical Government of* England.

The *Official*, Principal of the same, and Judge of this Court, is stiled *Dean* of the *Arches*, and is at present Doctor *George Oxinden*, who is also Vicar General in the Province of *Canterbury*.

He sitteth alone without any Assessors, and heareth and determineth all Causes, without any Jury of Twelve Men, as is necessary in *Common Law* Courts.

To this Court belongeth an Actuary, a Register, and a Beadle.

The Officer of the Actuary is to attend the Court, set down the Judges Decrees, Register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry. This Office is enjoyed by whose Deputy is Mr. *Thomas Tillot*.

The Register of the Court is *John Clements*, Esq; and Deputy Register, Mr. *Thomas Smith*, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, File all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

The Beadle attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the *Civil Law* in one of the Universities of *England*, who upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to practise for one whole year after such admittance.

The manner of their Admittance is thus: The two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct them up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop: Then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute

of

of the Arches, being taken, he is admitted by the Judge, and a place and seat in the Court assigned unto him, either *à dextris* or *sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he pleads.

The Judge and all the Advocates in this Court always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffata, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Minever Furr, if of *Cambridge*; and all round Black Velvet Caps; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-skin, if not Graduats; but if Graduats, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latin* Tongue.

All Process of this Court, runs in the Name of the Judge, thus; *Thomas Exton, Miles, LL.* Dr. *Almæ Curiæ Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis principalis*; and returnable before him heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the *Common-Hall* at *Doctors-Commons*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

Here note, that the next Morning after the Sitting of this Court, the Judge of the Court of Audience *did usually sit; but since the* Oliverian *Rebellion, that Court hath been discontinued.*

The High Court of Admiralty of ENGLAND.

NExt is the Court of *Admiralty*, whereof see more in the Chapter of *Military Government*.

The Present Judge of this Court, is Sir *Charles Hedges*, Knight, Doctor of Laws, whose Title is *Supremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens Judex sive Presidens.* The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office, and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace,

Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Conſtables, Marſhals and others, Officers and Miniſters of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a Regiſter, Sir *Orlando Gee*, Kt. whoſe Deputy is *Thomas Bedford*, Eſq; and a Marſhal, *John Cheek*, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor; and all other Advocates and Proctors are preſented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the ſame day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon, and heretofore at St. *Margarets-Hill* in *Southwark*; but now in the ſame *Common Hall* at *Doctors-Commons*, But the Admiralty-Seſſion is ſtill held, for the Trial of Malefactors and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient place aforeſaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

NExt, is another Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, called the *Prerogative-Court*, whereof ſee more in the Chapter of the *Eccleſiaſtical Government* of England.

The Judge of this Court is the fore-named Sir *Richard Raines*; and his Title here, is *Curiæ Prærogativæ Cant. Magiſter, Cuſtos, ſive Commiſſarius.*

All Citations and Decrees, run in the Name of the Archbiſhop.

This Court is kept in the ſame *Common Hall* in the Afternoon, next day after the *Arches*, and was heretofore held in the Conſiſtory of St. *Paul's*.

The Judge is attended by a Regiſter, *Everaud Exton* Batchelor of Law, whoſe Deputy is Mr. *Tho. Welham*, who writes down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records, all Original Wills and Teſtaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is commonly

commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Deans Court* near St. *Paul. Church-yard*; where for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in several places of *London* were then burnt and destroyed. Under the Register are six Clerks, severally appointed for such and such respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court, are in the Gifts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

His Majesty's High Court of Delegates.

From the forementioned Courts, Appeals do lie to the Court of *Delegates*, whereof more *Page* 272. the Judges whereof are appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under the Great Seal of *England*, *pro illâ vice*, and upon every Cause or Business, there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the nature of the Affair or Cause; as sometimes Bishops, Common Law Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians; sometimes Bishops and Civilians, and sometimes Common-Law Judges and Civilians, and sometimes Civilians only.

To this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the same *Common-Hall*, in the Afternoon, the next day after the *Prerogative*.

The Register of this Court is *Thomas Oughton*, Esq;

The Citations and Decrees here run in the Kings Name.

From this Court lies no Appeal in common course.

But the King of his meer *Prerogative Royal*, may, and many times doth grant a Commission of *Review*, under the Broad Seal.

In this College also usually resides the Vicar-General belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the Vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his Vicar-General, who is at present in the Province of *Canterbury*, Dr. *George Oxinden*, Doctor of Laws aforementioned.

The

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province, and his Vicar-General is Doctor *Burnel*; he hath also a *Prerogative Court*, where the Judge is Dr. *Levet*.

Note, That either of the Archbishops and every Bishop, Archdeacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge; which for the most part, is one of the Doctors of the *Civil-Law*; also a Register and Proctors exercent in the same. And that before the Vicar General, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are Triable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Dioceses, except Letters of *Request* be granted by the Diocesian Bishop or Ordinary of the place, to the Party to sue in the Court of *Arches*, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar-Generals and Chancellors, are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like manner *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs as belong to the same.

Note, That the *Civil-Law* Terms begin and end not much different from the Terms at *Westminster*; and in every Term there are several Court-days, in every of these Courts, which for the most part are fixt and known by preceding *Holy-days*, or *Saints-days*, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

The Names of the Doctors *or* Advocates, *exercent in these Courts, are.*

DR. *George Oxinden*, Dean of the *Arches*, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of *London*.

Sir *Richard Raines*, Knt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, of the *Prerogative Court* of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Sir

Doctor *Conant.*
Doctor *Waller.*
Doctor *Tindal.*
Doctor *Lanes.*

THe Proctors or Procurators belonging to the Courts aforementioned, are Persons that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for them; and draw, and give in Pleas, or Libels, and Allegations in behalf of their Clients; produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

A List of the Proctors Names, who also are exercent in the said Courts.

SAmuel *Franklin*, Esq; his Majesty's Procurator General.

Mr. *John Mayer.*
Mr. *Thomas Swallow.*
Mr. *Ralph Sackley.*
Mr. *Everard Exton.*
Mr. *William Cole.*
Mr. *John Hill.*
Mr. *Richard Newcourt.*
Mr. *Thomas Smith.*
Mr. *Thomas Burt.*
Mr. *Francis Nixon.*
Mr. *Robert Chapman.*
Mr. *Thomas Tillot.*
Mr. *Tho. Swallow*, Jun.
Mr. *Peter Barret.*
Mr. *Godfrey Lee.*
Mr. *Thomas Rock.*
Mr. *Samuel Wiseman.*
Mr. *John Hungerford.*
Mr. *John Miller.*
Mr. *Thomas Shepherd.*
Mr. *Keate Walter.*
Mr. *Owen Wyn.*
Mr. *Edward Saw.*
Mr. *John Lovel.*
Mr. *Joseph Kerby.*
Mr. *Richard Martyn.*
Mr. *Thomas Champante.*
Mr. *John Roberts.*
Mr. *Robert Bargrave.*
Mr. *John Tomlinson.*
Mr. *George Sayer.*
Mr. *John Coker.*
Mr. *Robert Constable.*

These are also admitted by the *Fiat* of the Archbishop, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practice immediately after their Admission; they wear black Robes, and Hoods lined with white Fur, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, &c.

Of

Sir *Thomas Pinfold*, Knt. Doctor of Laws, his Majesty's Advocate-General.

Doctor *William Oldys*, Advocate-General to the Lord High Admiral of *England*.

Doctor *John Pepys*.

Sir *Timothy Baldwin*, Knt. Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of *Hereford*, and to the Lord Bishop of *Worcester*.

Doctor *Henry Alworth*, Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of *Oxon*.

Doctor *Thomas Bourchier*, Professor of the *Civil-Law* in *Oxford*.

Doctor *Edward Masters*, Chancellor of *Exon*.

Sir *William Trumball*, Knt. Doctor of Laws, now his Majesties Ambassador to *Constantinople*.

Doctor *Henry Falconberg*, Secretary to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of St. *Davids*.

Doctor *Thomas Brigges*, Chancellor of *Chichester*.

Doctor *William Foster*, Chancellor of *Lincoln*,

Doctor *John Edisbury*, Master in *Chancery*.

Doctor *Joseph Taylor*.

Doctor *Joseph Harvey*.

Doctor *Charles Hedges*, Chancellor of *Rochester*.

Doctor *Charles Davenant*.

Doctor *Stephen Brice*.

Doctor *Robert Pepper*, Chancellor of *Norwich*.

Doctor *Fisher Littleton*.

Doctor *Henry Newton*.

Doctor *George Oxindon*, professor of the *Civil-Law* in *Cambridge*.

Doctor *John St. John*.

Doctor *Bayley*, Chancellor of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Doctor *Wainwright*, Chancellor of *Chester*.

Doctor *Jones*, Chancellor of *Bristol*.

Doctor *Penington*, Chancellor of *Bangor*.

Doctor *Powel*, Chancellor of St. *Asaph*.

Rowland Nichols, B. D. Chancellor of *Carlisle*.

Doctor *George Bramston*.

Doctor *James Fulwood*.

Doctor

Of the Colledge of Physicians in London.

AMongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a Colledge or Corporation of Physicians, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Henry* the Eighth, and since his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Physick, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said Colledge Seal, practise Physick in *London*, or within seven miles of this City (nor in any other part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) whereby also they can administer an Oath, Fine, and Imprison any Offenders in that, and divers other particulars, can make Bye-Laws, Purchase Lands, &c. Whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of *Apothecaries* in, and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholsome, and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices, as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, or provide Arms or Amunition, &c. Any Member of that Colledge may practise Surgery, if he please, not only in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had antiently a Colledge in *Knightrider-street*, the Gift of Doctor *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry* the Eighth; since which, a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of Physicians, at the end of *Amen-street*, whereon the Famous Doctor *Harvey*, *Anno* 1652. did erect at his own proper charge, a Magnificent Structure both for a Library and a publick Hall, for the meeting of the several Members of the Society, endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living and in health, part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Harangue, to Commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the Worthy Company.

Anno 1666. This goodly Palace could not escape the Fury of that dreadful Fire, and that Ground being but Lease, the present Fellows of this Colledge have purchased with their own Moneys, a fair piece of Ground [illegible]

Lane, whereon they have raised a very Magnificient Edifice.

The Colledge has lately built at their own charge a very Noble Library for the containing that excellent Library of Books given them by the late Marquess of *Dorchester*, who was pleased to do the Colledge the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them.

Of this Colledge there is a President, four Consorts, and twelve Elects, who are all Principal Members of the Society, and out of whom, one is chosen every year to preside.

The Four Censors of the Colledge have, by their Charters, Authority to Survey, Correct, and Govern all Physicians or others, that shall Practise in *London*, or within seven miles of the same; to Fine, Amerce, and Imprison any of them, as they shall see cause.

A List of the Fellows of the Colledge of Physicians.

DR. *Charleton*, President.

Dr. *Collins*,
Dr. *Hulse*,
Dr. *Morton*,
Dr. *Bateman*,
} Censors.

Sir *Charles Scarbourgh*, his Majesty's Chief Physician Elect.

Sir *Thomas Witherley*, his Majesty's Physician in Ordinary.

Dr. *Edmund Dickinson*, Physician to the King's Houshold.

Dr. *Charles Frasier*,
Dr. *Robert Brady*,
} Physicians in Ordinary to His Majesty.

Dr. *Walter Chareton*, Elect.
Dr. *Thomas Burwell*, Reg. Elect.
Dr. *John Betts*, Elect.
Dr. *Peter Berwick*, Elect.
Sir *Thomas Millington*, Treas.
Dr. *John Lawson*.
Dr. *Humphrey Brook*.
Dr. *Nathaniel Johnston*.
Dr. *John Atfield*.
Dr. *Henry Paman*.
Sir *William Walgrave*, M. Reg. Ord.
Dr. *John Downes*.
Dr. *Charles Conquest*.
Dr. *William Stockham*.
Dr. *Robert Pierce*.

Dr. *Fer-*

Dr. Ferdinando Mendez.
Dr. Josias Clark.
Dr. Richard Torlesse.
Dr. Edward Brown.
Dr. Samuel Morrice.
Dr. Phineas Fowke.
Dr. Edward Baynard.
Dr. Charles Goodall.
Dr. Theodore Colladon.
Dr. Andrew Clench.
Dr. Thomas Alvey.
Dr. James Rufine.
Sir Edmund King.
Sir John Gordon.
Dr. William Johnston.
Dr. Walter Harris.
Dr. Richard Blackburne.
Dr. William Briggs.
Dr. Francis Bernard.
Dr. Robert Gray.
Dr. Richard Smith.
Dr. Frederick Slare.
Dr. George How.
Dr. Christoph. Love-Morly.
Dr. Walter Mills.
Dr. John Harrison.
Dr. Edward Tyson.
Dr. Richard Robinson.
Dr. William Dawes.
Dr. Joshua le Feure.
Dr. Thomas Walsh.
Dr. Thomas Gill.
Dr. Richard Darnelly.
Dr. Christian Harrell.
Dr. Robert Pitt.
Dr. John Ratcliff.
Dr. Lancelott Harrison.
Dr. Martin Lister.
Dr. Thomas Palmer.
Dr. Edward Betts.
Dr. Richard Field.
Dr. Hans Sloan.
Dr. Richard Blackmore.
Dr. Tancred Robinson.
Dr. Richard Carr.
Dr. Simon Wellman.
Dr. Peter Gelsthorp.

Candidates.

Dr. Robert Midgley.
Dr. ——— Gibbons.
Dr. ——— Gold.
Dr. ——— Ridley.

Honorary Fellows.

Dr. William Denton.
Dr. John Skinner.
Sir William Langham.
Dr. Otwell Meverel.
Dr. Robert Fielding.
Dr. John Windebank.
Sir Theodore de Vaux.
Dr. John Yardley.
Dr. Thomas Moore.
Dr. William Burnet.
Dr. Henry Sampson.
Dr. John Masters.
Dr. John Jones.
Dr. Daniel Cox.
Dr. Nehem. Grew.
Dr. Thomas Gibson.
Dr. Peter Alder.
Dr. Nehem. Cox.

Licentiates.

Dr. John Feak.
Mr. Richard Browne.
Mr. Jerem. Butt.
Dr. Praise Watson.

Mr. Ed-

Edward Bell.
Isaac Chancee
Christopher Crell.
John Merrin.
Philip Guidot.
John Greenvelt.
Josua Palmer.
Henry Morelis.
John Peachy
Thomas Hobbs.
William Sidenham.
John Jones,

Charles Nicholls.
John Nicholson.
Clopton Havers.
Bernard Soams.
James Disbrow.
David Hamilton.
Deffrae.
Salisbure Cade.
William Grimbalston.
Cal. Coatsworth.
Sebast. le Fere.

The number of Fellows was only thirty before the Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, but that King considering the increase of *London* since the first Incorporation of the Colledge by *King Henry* VIII. thought fit to increase the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the same account His present Majesty taking into consideration the further vast increase of Buildings of late years, hath pleased in the present new Charter to appoint the Number of Fellows to be further inlarged, so as they shall not exceed Fourscore.

The Colledge being made sensible of his present Majesties pleasure to have their Charter religned to him, did about *Michaelmas* in the year 1685. relign their former Charter into His Majesties Hands; and His Majesty was graciously pleased, the beginning of this present year 1687. to give them a new one, confirming all their former Charters, and reserving to himself the Power of placing or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Before this new Charter none could be admitted Fellows of the Colledge, but only such who had taken their Doctors Degree in one of our Universities, *Oxford* or *Cambridge*; but by his Majesties Favour all those who have taken their Degree in Foreign Universities, are now qualified to become Fellows.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List above, there are divers Physicians that have good practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is conferred

nived at by the Colledge; and so is the too much Practice of *Empericks*, *Mountebanks*, pretended *Chymists*, *Apothecaries*, *Chyrurgeons*, *Wise Women*, &c. In which piece of Folly, the *English* surpass all the Nations of Christendom.

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician or Chyrurgeon, or not expresly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand; this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do.

Of the Colledge of Heralds.

NOt far from the Colledge of *Doctors-Commons*, stood the Colledge of *Heralds*, a good part of which is now re built, (that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Armories) an ancient House built by *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who married the Mother of King *Henry* VII. and bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the King's Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Successors, might dwell together, (if they so pleased) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty; and that their Records might there be safely preserved, *&c.*

They were made a Colledge or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard* the III. and by him had several Priviledges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Charter of Priviledges was granted unto the Society by King *Edward* the Sixth, in the third year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate-Society, are firſt,

Three, ſtiled *Reges Armorum Anglorum*, Kings of Arms.

Six Heralds at Arms, and Four Purſuivants at Arms.

Kings at Arms.] Amongſt the Kings at Arms, the firſt and Principal is called *Garter*, Inſtituted by King *Henry* the Fifth, whoſe Office is to attend the Knights of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and to Marſhal the Solemnities, at the Funerals of all the higher Nobility of *England*, to advertiſe thoſe that are choſen of their new Election, call on them to be inſtalled at *Windſor*, to cauſe their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats there, to *Garter* carry the *Garter* to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpoſe he was wont to be joyned in Commiſſion with ſome principal Peer of the Realm, *&c.*

Clarencieux] The next is *Clarencieux*, ſo called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he firſt belonged: For *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward* the Third, Marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thomond*; whereupon he was afterwards created Duke of *Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom Eſcheating to King *Edward* the Fourth, by the death of his Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Armes, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latine*. His Office is to Marſhal and Diſpoſe the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, as Baronets, Knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen on the South-ſide of *Trent*, and therefore ſometimes called *Surroy* or *Southroy*.

The third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *Northroy* whoſe Office is to do the like on all the North ſide of *Trent*.

The two laſt are called *Provincial Heralds*: *England* being by them divided into two Provinces.

Theſe by Charter have power to viſit Noblemens Families, to ſet down their Pedigrees, to diſtinguiſh their Arms,

to

to appoint Men their Arms or Ensigns, and, with *Garter*, to direct the Heralds.

Heralds.] The six Heralds anciently belonging properly to Dukes, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked,

1. *Windsor.*
2. *Richmond.*
3. *Chester.*
4. *Somerset.*
5. *York.*
6. *Lancaster.*

whose Office was anciently to attend Dukes in Marshal Executions: Now they are to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, *&c.* thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two *German* words, *Heare* and *Healt*, that is the Armies Champion, to denounce War, or offer Peace; as the *Fecialles* of the *Romans* did; and from hence probably seven *Danish* Kings, and some Kings of *Norway*, and of *Sweden*, and some of *England*, before the Conquest, have had the name of *Herald*, which is all one (saith *Verstegan*) with *Herald*.

Pursuibants.] Of these Heralds in *England* there were anciently many, and so likewise of *Pursuivants* whereof at present there are but Four, thus named,

1. *Rouge Cross.*
2. *Rouge Dragon.*
3. *Portcullice.*
4. *Blewmantle*,

from such Badges heretofore worn by them, as it is thought.

The Service of these, and of the Heralds, and of the whole Colledge, is used in Marshalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christnings, Funerals, Interviews Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Justs, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, *&c.* Also they take care of the Coats of Arms, of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry; briefly, whatsoever concerns Honour is their care and study; they are *Tanquam sacrorum Custodes & Templi honoris Æditui.*

All

All these receive annual stipends out of the King's *Exchequer*. They are all to be Gentlemen at least; and the six Heralds are expressly made Esquires by the King, when they are created Heralds.

Anciently the Kings of Arms were created, and solemnly crowned by the Kings of *England* themselves, and the Heralds and Pursuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand: But of latter times the Earl Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the creating and crowning of *Garter* King of Arms, there are first to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a solemn Oath; then a Guilt Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl is the Fee of the new created King; also a Coat of Arms of Velvet richly Embroidered. His Creation is on this manner: First, he kneels down before the Earl-Marshall, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters Patents of his Office; during which, the Earl Marshal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the name of *Garter*, then puts on him the Coat of Arms, and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head. *Creation of the Kings of Arms.*

The Oath is to obey, first, the Supreme Head of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and then the Noble Knights of that Order, in such things as belong to his Office; to enquire diligently of all the Noble and Notable Acts of every Knight of the Order, and therefore to certifie the Register of that Order, that he may record the same, and to give notice to the King, and the Knights of the Order, of the Death of any of that Society: To have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility, to instruct Heralds and Pursuivants in doubts concerning the Office of Arms, to eschew and avoid all Persons of ill Reputation, to be more ready to excuse, than to blame any Noble Person, unless called by Authority to witness against them, *&c.* This Officer hath a double Salary, double to the two other Kings, and hath moreover Fees at the Instalments; yearly Wages given by the Knights

of the Garter, hath their uppermoſt Garment at their Inſtalments, *&c.*

The two Provincial Kings of Arms, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters Patents, a Book, a Sword, *&c.* as *Garter*, and with almoſt the ſame Ceremonies.

Creation of the Heralds.] A Herald at Arms is alſo created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet; only his Coat of Arms muſt be Sattin Embroidered, and enrich'd with Gold, and muſt be brought in with two *Heralds*, as the Kings of Arms are by two Kings of Arms.

They take a ſolemn Oath to be true to the King, to be ſerviceable to Gentlemen, to keep ſecreets of Knights, Eſquires, Ladies, and Gentlewomen; to aſſiſt diſtreſſed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Dicing, and Whore-Houſes, *&c.* Purſuivants at Arms are created alſo by Letters Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in, as the Heralds, before the Earl-Marſhal, or his Deputy; and to ſwear in ſolemn manner to be true to the King, to be ſerviceable to all Chriſtians, to be ſecret and ſober, to be more ready to commend than to blame, to be humble, lowly, *&c.*

Of Purſuivants.

Here it may not be improper to ſet down the manner of obtaining of a Coat of Arms.

The Perſon who deſires Arms, firſt applies himſelf to the Earl Marſhal (to whom this Office is ſubordinate) by Petition on this manner.

To his Grace Henry *Duke of* Norfolk, *Earl-Marſhal of* England, *&c.*

The humble Petition of A. B.

Sheweth,

That your Petitioner being deſirous to bear Arms, and humbly hopes himſelf qualified for it, being *(then ſhew both the Reaſons of his Pretenſions and his Qualifications)* as may appear by the annexed Certificate.

There-

Therefore your Petitioner humbly prays your Grace's Order to the Kings at Arms for the deviſing and granting ſuch Bearings as your Lordſhip ſhall think fit to allow of. And your Petitioner, &c.

The Certificate runs thus.

We C. D. *and* E. F. *do humbly certifie that* A. B. *hath long lived in the County of* —— *and hath therein a competent Eſtate to ſupport a Gentleman, that he hath been truly Loyal the whole courſe of his Life*, &c. Witneſs our Hands and Seals, *&c.*

Upon his Grace's Approbation of this, an Order by his Grace is ſent, directing *Garter* King at Arms, and one of the other Kings at Arms, being of the Province where the Perſon deſiring Arms reſides: In Obedience to that Order, they deviſe, and with his Grace's Approbation, a Grant is prepared; in the Margin whereof the Coat is blaſoned in Colours. The Grants have been in *French*, but of late are in *Engliſh*, and run thus.

Be it known to all Perſons whom theſe Preſents may concern, That we Sir Thomas St. George, *Kt.* Garter, *Principal King at Arms, and Sir* Henry St. George *Kt.* Clarentius, *King at Arms, do grant unto* A. B. *the Arms here ſpecified in the Margin, by the Order of his Grace* Henry *Duke of* Norfolk, *Earl-Marſhal of* England, *and we do hereby allow the ſaid* A. B. &c. *and that at their Perils none do preſume to bear the ſame.*

The greateſt part of this Colledge is ſince the late dreadful Fire rebuilt, and the Library now kept there, being upon St. *Bennet's Hill*, near *Doctors-Commons*, *London*, where are ſome Officers of Arms always attending to ſatisfie Comers touching Deſcents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, *&c.* as was formerly done at the fore mentioned Houſe there; which Work hath been thus far carried on at the Charge of ſeveral of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Members of this Corporation; and (it is hoped) may in a ſhort time, by the bountiful Contributions of all Men that have any ſenſe of Honour, be compleated, to the Glory of this City and Kingdom.

All the Members of this Colledge being the Kings Sworn Servants in Ordinary, the Reader may find a List of their Names in the First Part, *about the King's Court; which are here also exhibited in due Order, being a true Catalogue of their Names and Offices as they stand.*

Kings of Arms.

Sir *Thomas St. George*, Kt. *Garter.*
Sir *Henry St. George*, Kt. *Clarencieux.*
Sir *John Dugdale*, Kt. *Norroy.*

HERALDS.

Robert Devenish, Esq; *York.*
Francis Sandford. Esq; *Lancaster.*
Henry Dethick, Esq; *Richmond.*
Thomas May, Esq; *Chester.*
Francis Burghil, Esq; *Somerset.*
Thomas Holford, Esq; *Windsor.*

PURSUIVANTS.

John Gibbon, Gent. *Blewmantle.*
Gregory King, Gent. *Rouge-Dragon.*
Charles Mawson, Gent. *Rouge-Croix.*
Thomas Holdford, Gent. *Portcullis.*

Gresham-Colledge.

The Founder. WIthin the Walls of *London* is also seated a Colledge, built by the fore-mentioned worthy Person, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and endowed in manner following: After he had built the *Royal Exchange*, he gave the Revenue thereof, the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other Moiety to the Compa-

ny of Mercers in Truſt, that the Mayor and Aldermen ſhould find in all time to come, four able Perſons to read within this Colledge, Divinity, Geometry, Aſtronomy, and Muſick, and to allow to each of them, beſide their fair Lodging, 50 *l.* a year, and that the Company of Mercers ſhould find three more able Men to read Civil-Law, Phyſick, and Rhetorick, and to allow to each one of them, beſides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a year. And that theſe ſeveral Lecturers ſhould read in Term-time, every day in the Week, (except Sundays) Aforenoon in *Latine*, and Afternoon the ſame in *Engliſh*, the Muſick Lecture to be read only in *Engliſh*.

Lectures read in this Colledge.

Salary.

The Profeſſors or Fellows of this Colledge have ever been, and ſtill are Perſons of the choiceſt Parts, and are at preſent theſe that follow: For Divinity, Mr. *Wells*; for Aſtronomy Dr. *Pope*; for Geometry Mr. *Robert Hook*; who alſo hath a Mechanick Lecture for Natural Philoſophy, lately inſtituted by Sir *John Cutler*, yet living, with a Salary of 50 *l. per annum*, to be read at the time and place where the Royal Society ſhall meet. Next, the Muſick Lecturer is Mr. *Perry*; for Civil-Law, Mr. *Briggs*; for Phyſick, Dr. *Paman*; and for Rhetorick, Mr. *Greſham*.

Divers other worthy Works were done by the moſt Noble Citizen Sir *Thomas Greſham*, as can teſtifie his Alms houſes in *Broad-ſtreet*, the conſiderable Sums of Money diſtributed quarterly for ever, to five Priſons and four Hoſpitals in and about this City.

In this Colledge meets that Society of Learned and Ingenious Men, ſo famous o're the World, called the Royal Society, of which a particular Account is given at the end of this Book.

Sion-Colledge.

By whom Founded.

THere is alſo within *London*, another called *Sion-Colledge*, founded by *Thomas White*, Doctor in Divinity, for the uſe of the Clergy of

London, and of the Liberties thereof; and a part thereof to be for twenty poor People: to perform all which, he gave 3000 *l.* and for the maintenance of those Poor, he settled 120 *l.* a year for ever, and 20 *l.* a year for a Sermon in *Latine* at the beginning of every Quarter, and a plentiful Dinner for all the Clergy that shall then meet there. In this Colledge is a fair spacious Library, built by *John Sympson*, Rector of St. *Olaves Heart-street*, and one of the said Doctor *White*'s Executors, and by the Bounty of divers Benefactors, this Library hath been well furnished with Books, chiefly such as are useful for Divines. This Colledge felt the Rage of the late Fire, but is now repaired again.

Endowment.

The Charter-House.

Several Officers. A Little without the Walls stands another Colledge, or Collegiate-House, called anciently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthusian Monks*; in *French*, *des Chartreux*. This Colledge, now called *Sutton*'s *Hospital*, consists of a Master or Governour, at present, Dr. *Thomas Burnet*, Clerk of the Closet to His Majesty, a Chaplain, and several other Officers; also a Master and Usher to instruct Forty four Scholars, besides Fourscore decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful maintenance of Dyet, Lodging, Cloaths and Physick, *&c.* and live all together in a Collegiate manner, with much cleanness and neatness, and the 44 Scholars have not only necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this Colledge, 20 *l.* yearly and duly paid for eight years after they come to the University, and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. There are moreover all sorts

ſorts of Officers expedient for ſuch a Society, as Phyſician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. who have all competent Sallaries. This laſt Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the ſole Gift of *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq; a *Lincolnſhire* Gentleman, and a Proteſtant, and is ſuppoſed to be ſo great, as cannot be parallel'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithſtanding the great Boaſts of the *Roman Catholicks*. The Houſe coſt him at firſt Thirteen Thouſand Pounds, and the fitting up for this purpoſe, about ſeven thouſand Pounds more, in all, 20000 *l.* and was endowed by him with 4000 *l. per annum*, which is ſince improved to near 6000 *l. per annum*. The Founder died the 12th day of *December*, 1611. and this his Foundation hath been ever ſince kept entire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without admitting any other Addition of Charity to it, and was of ſuch high Account, as it was thought fit, that, by the King's Letters Patents under the Great Seal, divers Perſons of the higheſt Dignity and Quality in Church and State, ſhould always be the Overſeers and Regulators of this Society: Their number is to be Sixteeen, and all Vacancies ſupplyed by the Election of the remaining Governours.

By whom founded.

Endowments.

The Preſent Governours of the Charter-Houſe, *are,*

The King. The Queen. Queen *Dowager.*

DR. *Sancroft* late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*
Marqueſs of *Carmarthen.*
Duke of *Ormond.*
Duke of *Beaufort.*
Marqueſs of *Hallifax.*
Earl of *Mulgrave.*
Earl of *Shrewsbury.*
Earl of *Clarendon.*

Earl of *Craven*.
Earl of *Berkeley*.
Earl of *Rochester*.
Earl of *Nottingham*.
Bishop of *London*.
Bishop of *Winchester*.
Lord Chief Justice *Holt*.
Dr. *Thomas Burnett*, Master of the House.

The Principal Officers of the said House, are,

Mr. *John Patrick*, Chaplain.
Mr. *Thomas Goodall*, Physician.
Mr. *William Lightfoot*, Register.
Robert Pain, Esq; Receiver.
Mr. *Richard Spour*, Auditor.
Mr. *Thomas Walker*, Schoolmaster.
Mr. *John Stacy*, Usher.
Mr. *Charles Ludgale*, Reader.
Mr. *Nicholas Love*, Organist.

St. *Paul's* School.

BEsides, there are in *London* divers Endowed Schools, which in *France* would be stiled Colleges; as St. *Paul's* School, founded 1512. by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of St. *Pauls*, for 153 Children to be taught there *gratis*; for which purpose he appointed a Master, a Submaster, or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever, committing the Oversight thereof to the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mercers in *London*; for his Father *Henry Collet*, sometime Lord-Mayor of *London*, was of the Mercers Company. This famous School was also lately burnt down, and is now re-edified in a far more magnificent, commodious, and beautifull manner: The worthy Masters thereof, are Dr. *Thomas Gale*, Mr. *Fox*, and Mr. *Farmer*.

The Founder.

School-Master.

Other

Other remarkable things in the City of London.] There are in *London* divers others endowed Schools, as *Merchant-Taylors*, *Mercers-Chappel*, &c. a particular Account whereof, the deſigned brevity of this Treatiſe will not admit.

It would alſo make this Book too much ſwell, to give an Account of the many richly endowed Hoſpitals, Alms-Houſes, Work-Houſes, or Houſes of Correction, as that ancient Hoſpital of *Chriſt-Church*, St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark*, *Bridewell*, firſt built by King *Henry* the VIII. for the reception of the Emperor, *Charles* the V. and divers others; alſo the many ſtately built Taverns, Inns, and Coffee-Houſes, ſome whereof ſurpaſs all others in Foreign Parts; and are worthy to be viewed by curious Travellers, who may alſo find it worthy their Pains, to remark the ſeveral ſpacious well-built Theatres, which for the variety of Scenes, excellent Actors, Language, Deſigns, Muſick, *&c.* are hardly to be equalled: Moreover, they may obſerve the many fair Market-places abundantly furniſhed with all variety of Victuals four times every Week, the weekly Horſe-Fairs, the great commodiouſneſs of Hackney-Coaches, of Sedans, of Boats, *&c.*

Fleet-Brook.] The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work, rendring Navigable the *Fleet* Brook, or Ditch, from the River *Thames* up to *Holbourn-Bridge*, the curious Stone-Bridges over it, the many huge Vaults on each ſide thereof, to treaſure up *New-Caſtle* Coals for the uſe of the Poor.

Bow-Steeple.] The coſtly new Tower of *Bow-Church*, which for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is now probably one of the beſt in *England*. It riſes in the middle of *Cheap-ſide*, and is compoſed of four of the Orders of Building, which ſhews the rare Invention of the Architect. The whole height of this Tower from the Ground, being 225 Foot, and yet is but half ſo high as the intended Dome of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral is deſigned to be.

Statue of the King in Stocks Market.] The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-place, at the West end of *Lombard-street*, whereupon is placed a very magnificent Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horse-back, trampling upon an Enemy; all in excellent white Marble, at the sole Cost and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet.

King's Statue in the Royal Exchange.] But more especially that exquisite Statue of his Late Majesty, King *Charles* the Second, newly erected in the middle of the Royal-*Exchange*, at the Charge of the Society of Merchant-Adventurers of *England*. 'Tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the ancient *Roman* Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Lawrel on the Head, standing upon a Pedestal, seven Foot high; on three sides whereof are curiously cut on three Escocheons, first the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered; 2. Of *Scotland*; 3. Of *Ireland*, each supported by a *Cupid*; and on the fourth side is the following Inscription.

Carolo II. *Cæsari Britannico*;
Patriæ Patri;
Regum Optimo. Clementissimo, Augustissimo;
Generis Humani Deliciis;
Utriusque Fortunæ Victori;
Pacis Europæ Arbitro
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Aventur. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC *jam prope Annos*,
Regia Benignitate floret,
Fidei intemeratæ, & Gratitudinis æternæ
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda posuit.
Anno Salutis Humanæ MDCLXXXIV.

The whole is made of white Marble, somewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanship of the famous Carver, and Statuary, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*, that Glory of our Nation, not only for his carving in Wood, for

for which he is admired all over *Europe*, and to which nothing of Antiquity, in that kind, now to be seen, is comparable, as his Works at *Windsor*, and elsewhere testifie; but likewise for his rare performances in Brass and Marble; for which, amongst all Men of Skill and Judgment in those ingenious Arts he has acquired the Reputation of equalling, if not surpassing the most fam'd *Italian* Masters.

Statue of King Charles the First.] Another Statue is set up in one of the Niches of the same Exchange, of the late King *Charles* the First, there, as may be supposed, whence the Rebels had impiously pull'd down his Statue in the former Exchange which was burnt. The Inscription under this, is,

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ.
Serenissimi ac Religiosissimi Principis,
CAROLI PRIMI.
Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis,
Fidei Defensoris.
Bis Martyris, (in Corpore & Effigie)
Impiis Rebellium manibus ex hoc loco deturbata, & confracta,
Anno Dom. 1647.
Restituta, & hic demum collocata,
Anno Dom. 1683.
Gloria Martyrii, *qui te fregêre* Rebelles,
Fon potuêre Ipsum *quem voluêre* Deum.

Statue at Charing-Cross.] There are other Statues worthy to be taken notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Cross*, of the late King *Charles* the first on Horseback, bigger than the Life, done in Brass, standing on a high Pedestal of white Marble, curiously adorned with Trophies of War, and all compassed about with Iron Rails. This excellent piece of Work had also suffered the despite of the Rebels, having been pull'd down, and sold by them to a Brasier in *Holbourn*, for the rate of old Brass, by the pound weight, who preserved it intire till his late Majesties happy Restauration. It was done by an admirable Artist, Monsieur *La Seur*, who

who made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chappel, for the Duke of *Buckingham*, who was murdered by *Felton*.

Fountain in King's Square.] The design also of that Fountain in the middle of *King's Square* in *Soe-Hoe* Fields Buildings, deserves Observation, where on a high Pedestal, is his Majesties Statue, and at his Feet lie the Representations of the four principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, *viz. Thames*, *Trent*, *Humber*, and *Severn*, with Subscriptions under each.

Statue of King James the First.] The worshipful Company of Cloath-workers, upon the late King's gracious renewing their Charter, obtained leave of his Majesty to erect the Statue of his Grandfather King *James*, in another Nich in the Royal *Exchange*. And lately is erected the Statue of the late King *James* the Second. So that 'tis hoped we may again see all those Niches filled by degrees with the magnificent Statues of our Kings, as formerly they have been.

The Obelisk in Cheap-side.] And that piece of Workmanship designed, and began to be erected by the City, at the West end of *Cheapside*, where before the Fire of *London*, stood the Church of St. *Michael* in the *Querne*. It is to be (if finished, as was intended) an *Obelisk* or *Aguglia* upon a Pedestal; the height whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in imitation of those ancient ones which formerly adorned old *Rome*, and in this and the last Century have been taken out of old Ruines, and again erected for the beautifying of new *Rome*. And lastly to consider the City of *Westminster*, and the Burrough of *Southwark*, both which seem now to be swallowed up in *London*, whereof let this brief account following suffice.

The

The City of Westminster.

WIthin the Precincts of *Westminster* are many *Magnalia*, several things as remarkable as any aforementioned: The ancient stately Abby-Church, founded before the *Norman* Conquest, by the pious King, *Edward* the Confessor, and most richly endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the ground by King *Henry* the III. with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles, and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East end of which is added a Chappel of King *Henry* the VII. which, for the most admirable Artificial Work without and within, for a Monument of massie Brass, most curiously wrought, is scarce to be parall'd in the World. This huge Fabrick stands on that, which was once the only firm piece of Ground in *Westminster*, formerly called *Thorney-Island*, where is said to have been a *Temple* dedicated to *Apollo*; and afterwards the *Saxon* King *Segbert*, the first Builder of St. *Pauls* afore-mentioned, built here also a Church to St. *Peter*. And yet it is the conjecture of many judicious Architects, and Learned Antiquaries, that the antient Structure yet standing, betwixt *Thieving-Lane* or *Bow-street*, and the great *Sanctuary*, now imploy'd only as a Cellar for Wines, called *Beeches* Cellars, might very probable have been that Church of King *Segbert*; it being made Churchwise, with a double Cross, and the manner of its Building, certainly of greater Antiquity than any other whatsoever about the City; the Pillars are very large, square, and strong; but bearing no true proportion with the rest of the Fabrick, the Arches pointed, yet in nothing imitating either the *Gothick* or *Roman* Building. *The Abbey.*

The Prebendaries. Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Abby into a Collegiate Church, and therin placed a Dean and Twelve Secular Cannons or Prebendaries, who are,

Dr,

Dr. *Thomas Sprat* the Dean of *Westminster*.
Dr. *Adam Littleton*, Sub-Dean.
Dr. *Henry Killigrew*.
Dr. *Richard Busby*.
Dr. *Robert South*.
Dr. *Nicholas Only*.
Dr. ——— *Brevall*.
Dr. *Richard Annesley*.
Dr. ———*De Langle*.
Mr. *George Berkeley*.
Mr. ———*De Sartre*.
Dr. *Peter Birch*.
Mr. ———*Upman*.

To which number, Doctor *Dolbin* the late Lord Archbishop of *York*, at his first coming to this Deanry, added a Thirteenth, *viz.* St. *Peter* the Patron, which was an equal share to be allowed by the Twelve Prebendaries, amounting to the full value of one of theirs, and is imployed towards the Repair of the said *Abbey-Church*. There are Petty-Cannons and others belonging to the Choire, to the number of Thirty; amongst whom is reckoned that excellent Organist, and ingenious Musician, Mr. *Henry Purcel*.

Westminster School.] There are two Schoolmasters of that Renowned School and Colledge, the famous and learned Dr. *Richard Busby*, and Dr. *Thomas Knipe*; also Ten Officers belonging to the Colledge, Forty Scholars, commonly called *Kings Schollars*, who being chosen out of the School, and put into the Colledge, are there maintained, and as they are fitted for the University, are elected yearly away, and placed with Considerable Allowances, in *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, and *Trinity Colledge*, *Cambridge*.

There are also Twelve Alms-men, besides Stewards, Receivers, Registers, Collectors, and other Officers, with a plentifull Maintenance for all of them,

The

The Principal of these Officers is the High Steward of *Westminster*, who is usually one of the prime Nobility, and was the late Lord Chamberlain. The Dean is intrusted with the custody of the *Regalia* at the Coronation, honoured with a Place of necessary Service at all Coronations, and a Commission of Peace within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*. The Dean and Chapter is invested with all manner of Jurisdiction, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of St. *Martins Le Grand*, within the Walls of *London*, and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted in the one, from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*; and in the other, from that of the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*.

Power and Jurisdiction of the Dean.

For Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, Dr. *Richard Adesbury* is Commissary, from whom Appeal must be only to the King in his High Court of *Chancery*, who thereupon issueth out a Commission of Delegates under the Great Seal of *England*.

Convocation. When the Convocation is adjourned from St. *Pauls* (for the conveniency of being nearer to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops first declare, (upon a Protestation made by the Dean there) that they intend not thereby to violate that high Priviledge, *viz. That no Bishop or Archbishop may come there without the leave of the Dean first obtained.*

Library. There is also a fair publick Library, free for all Strangers to Study both Morning and Afternoon always in Term-time.

The Palace. Next this Church stood the *Royal Palace*, and usual place of Residence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament, and all their Courts of *Judicature* in their Dwelling-Houses (as was done at *Paris* by the King of *France*, in the Isle *de Nostre Dame*, and is done at this day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain* (and many times sate themselves in the said Courts of

of *Judicature*, as they do ſtill in their Court of Parliament.

A great part of this huge Palace, was in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, deſtroyed by Fire, what remained hath ſtill been employed for the uſe of the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, and for chief Courts of *Judicature*. The great Hall where theſe are kept, ſome ſay was built by King *William Rufus*, others by King *Richard* the Second, about three hundred years ago, and for all Dimenſions is not to be equalled by any *Hall* in Chriſtendom.

Weſtminſter Hall.

Moreover Strangers and Foreigners may take notice of the extraordinay commodiouſneſs, conveniency and ſituation of the preſent Royal Palace, and uſual Place of Reſidence of our Kings, called *White-Hall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Wolſey*, ſeated between a Noble Navigable River, and a moſt delectable and ſpacious Park full of great Varieties; of the great Chamber there called the *Banqueting-Houſe*, the like whereof for ſpaciouſneſs, Beauty, Painture, and exact Proportion, no King in *Europe* can parallel the Ceiling whereof was all painted by the Hand of the famous Sir *Pet. Paul Rubens*; of *Berkley Houſe*; of the many ſtately uniform Piles in St. *James*'s Fields, of *Wallingford Houſe*; *Northumberland-Houſe*, and of *Britain's Burſe*, or the *New-Exchange*, a place excellently furniſhed with all kind of choice Commodities and Wares for Ladies; of *Salisbury Houſe*, and of the *Savoy*, a vaſt Building, firſt erected by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Elianor*, Wife to our King *Henry* the Third, who after purchaſed the ſame for her Son *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, and is now made uſe of for Soldiers, built all of huge Stone, and more like a King's Palace; of another Royal Palace called *Somerſet-Houſe*, built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to King *Edward* the Sixth, of *Bedford*, *Leiceſter*, *Mountague*, and *Southampton* Houſes; of the four Inns of Court; of the uniform ſtately Buildings; and fore-mentioned large

White-Hall.

The Savoy.

Somerſet-Houſe.

large *Piazza's*, or open places (for which the Cities in *Italy*, are so highly esteemed) in *Covent-Garden*, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, and *Southampton Buildings*; in *Leicester-Fields*, in St. *James's-Fields*, *Moor-Fields*, and now in *Soho-Fields*: Lastly, the many large well-furnished Markets, as *Leaden-Hall*, *Stocks*, *Milk-street*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Southampton*, St. *Albans*, *West-minster*, *Hungerford*, *Brook*, Markets, and the great Market of *Smithfield* for Horses, Oxen, Sheep, &c. which are not to be equalled in any of our Neighbour Countries.

Piazza's about London.

Markets.

Southwark.] As for the Burrough of *Southwark*, granted by King *Edward* the Sixth, by his Letters Patents, to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, called the *Bridge-Ward* without, and governed by one of the Twenty six Aldermen of *London*: it hath nothing much remarkable, only that it is so rich and populous, that it pays more in a Subsidy to the King, and musters more Men than any other City in *England* besides. A very considerable part of this Burough was lately burnt down by a dreadful Fire, which had once seized the antient great Church of St. *Saviours*, but by great industry was preserved; and now those Streets are beautifully rebuilt, after the regular manner which has been observed in *London*.

Lastly, very remarkable also is the Champaign of the Countrey on all sides of this great City; for the number of the Royal Palaces, the multitude of stately Houses, and Gardens of Noblemen, the innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-Houses of the wealthy Citizens; the pleasant fertile Meadows, inclosed Pastures, and Cornfields; the abundance of Nurseries and Seminaries, where are to be sold all sorts of Fruit-trees, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, as well for Physick, as for Food and Delight; the frequency, the populousness, and wealthiness of the Villages; whereas the Champaigns about *Rome* and *Madrid* are more like Desarts.

The Arms of the City of London.] The Arms of the City of *London*, are *Argent* a *Cross Gules*, with the Sword

Sword of St. *Paul*, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as some have conceited; for this Coat did belong to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat Tiler* the Rebel, as Learned Antiquaries affirm.

The Priviledges and Immuities of this Famous City, granted by several Kings of *England*, and forfeited by the late horrid Rebellion, were graciously confirmed by his late Majesty, without their first submitting themselves Life and Member, and all other things belonging to the City, to the King's Will, as was done to his Predecessor King *Henry* the Third, after they had been in Rebellion against him, as is before hinted.

Of other Cities. Here it might reasonably be expected that something should be said of several others of our Famous Cities of *England*, as of *York*, *Bristol*, *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, *Salisbury*, *Winchester*, *Bath*, *Durham*, *Excester*, *Lincoln*, *Chester*, &c. and therein of our magnificent Cathedrals, not to be parallell'd for Number, Beauty, Grandeur, and Solidity of Building, either in *Italy*, *France*, or *Spain*; and likewise of many other particular things worthy of Note, in each of them; Also of our other great Inn-land Towns, as *Northampton*, *Ipswich*, *Nottingham*, *Colchester*, St. *Edmundsbury*, *Leeds* *Beverley*, *Stanford*, *Newark*, *Shewsbury*, *Taunton*, *Malborough*, &c. Their beautifull and large Churches, statley Market-places, Streets, Town-Houses, Inns, Shops, and other remarkable Buildings, and excellent Rivers, whereon many of them are situate; some of which Towns are no less beautiful than divers foreign Cities, that are very much talked of here; of our admirable Sea-Ports, and Harbours, as *Plymouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Weymouth*, *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, *Dover*, *Yarmouth*, *Boston*, *Kingston* upon *Hull*, *Newcastle*, &c. of their Riches, Trade, Manufactories, and Shipping; also of the Strength and Fortifications of some of them; of the many stately and magnificent Palaces in several parts of this Kingdom, not only those of his Majesty, some of which may well be said to equal, if not excel the

Inn-land. Towns.

Sea-Ports.

the most celebrated Houses of Foreign Monarchs, as *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, *Audley-End*, &c. but also those of particular Noblemen and others, such are *Nottingam Castle* belonging to the Duke of *Newcastle*; *New-Hall*, the Seat of the late Duke of *Albemarle*; *Badminton*, the chief Seat of the Duke of *Beaufort*; *Beauvoir-Castle*, of the Earl of *Rutland*, *Drayton*, of the Earl of *Peterburg*; *Wilton*, of the Earl of *Pembrook*; *Copt-Hall*, of the Earl of *Dorset*; *Euston*, of the Earl of *Arlington*; *Wansted-House*, of Sir *Josiah Child*, and innumerable others; but these would serve for the Subject of another Volume as large as this *Palaces.*

Of the Universities of England, *and first of* Oxford.

THe *English* Universities are so famous beyond the Seas, and so much surpass all others in the World, that they abundantly deserve a larger Account than can suite with the designed Brevity of this Manual; however, they shall not be passed over in silence.

Nothing was ever devised more singularly beneficial to God's Church, and Man's Happiness, than what our Ancestors have, to their eternal renown, performed by setling such vast Revenues, and erecting such admirable Structures for Learning, as our Universities do contain; and by providing thereby, that Men of choice Parts, after reasonable time spent in contemplation, may be called forth to act and practise in Church and State.

In the beautiful Fabrick of the Kingdom of *England*, the two Eyes are the two Universities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, those two Nurseries or Seminaries of Learning and Religion, which for Number and Magnificence of richly endowed Colledges; for liberal Stipends to all sorts of publick Professors; for well furnished publick and private Libraries; for large Charters, Priviledges and Immunities, for Number and Quality of Students, for exact Discipline and Order, are not to be parallel'd in the whole World.

They

They were anciently called *Academies*, from a Grove so named near *Athens*, whither *Plato*, *Zenocrates*, and other Philosophers retired for the Study of *Sciences*.

Of latter times they have been stiled *Universities*, *a professione Universalium Scientiarum & Artium Liberalium*.

An University is now properly an *Incorporation* (under one Government) of many publick Schools ordained especially for the Study and Profession of *Divinity*, *Civil-Law*, and *Physick*; and also of *Philosophy*, and of other Liberal Sciences and Arts, as Handmaids to the former.

University of Oxford.] *Oxford*, *quasi Ousford*. *Isidis Vadum*, the name of the chief River whereon it is seated, or perhaps from *Bovis Vadum*, a Ford for Oxen to pass through, before the use of Bridges; as *Thracius Bosphorus*, signifying the like, is by the *Germans* called *Ochenfurt*.

It is seated at the meeting of two clear Fishy Rivers, in such a healthy Air, and pleasant rich Soil, that it hath anciently been called *Bellositum Bellassis*, or *Beaulieu*.

It lies 51 Degrees, 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, above thirteen Degrees more Northward, than that most ancient famous City and University of *Athens*, that once fruitful Mother, and careful Nurse of many Arts, Sciences, and beneficial Inventions: But *Oxford* being seated in an Island, the Air is not much colder in the Winter, nor near so troublesome or hot in the Summer as *Athens*.

Oxford was a place of publick Studies above 900 years ago, and much augmented (not founded) by the learned *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and hath been very anciently reckoned the *Second University* among the four principal of *Europe*, whereof the others are *Paris* in *France*, *Bononia*, now called *Bologna* in *Italy*, and *Salamanca* in *Spain*: And although *Paris* hath usually been named in the first place, yet it hath been acknowledged to be *Oxoniæ Propago*; and if *Paris* for a time was more flourishing, yet since, in many respects, 'tis excelled by this of *Oxford*.

Oxford

Oxford is an ancient City, consisting of two sorts of Inhabitants, *viz. Students* and *Citizens*, living one amongst another, though wholly separate for Government and Manners; for when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be separated by a River, they thought best to disjoyn them, as much as might conveniently be, by Priviledges and whole manner of Government; so that there are not the same limits, for the University have them much larger, nor the same stroke nor Authority of Justice, or power of Magistrates: for the Chancellour of the University, and in his absence, his Vice-Chancellour, is not only in place, but in all Affairs of moment (though concerning the City it self) Superiour to the Mayor of the Town.

Nor are they governed by the same kind of Laws, for all Members of the University are subject to the Vice-Chancellor's judicial Courts; which are ruled wholly by the Civil-Law.

Chancellors of Oxford.) Over the University, next under the King, is placed the fore-mentioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor; who is usually one of the prime Nobility, and neerest in favour with the Soveraign Prince, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*; whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Priviledges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, to punish Delinquents, *&c.*

This great Honour is enjoyed at present by *James* Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Steward of the King's Household.

High Steward.] The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of *Oxford*, is the High Steward, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University, and is also *durante vita*; whose Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in the Execution of their Places; also to hear and determine Capital Causes, according to the Laws

Laws of the Land, and Priviledges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

This Honour is held by *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon*.

Vice-Chancellor. The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, and is commonly the Head of some Colledge: His Duty is in the Chancellor's absence to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do if he were present. Moreover, he takes care that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed; that Hereticks, Fanaticks, Nonconformists, Pandors, Bawds, and Whores, *&c.* be expelled the University, and the converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers and publick Servants of the University, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law Suits determined without delay; in a word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The present Vice-Chancellor is Dr. *Jonathan Edwards*, Principal of *Jesus* Colledge.

Proctors. Fourthly the two Proctors chosen every year out of the several Colledges by turns; these are to assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the business of the Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees, in searching after, and punishing all Violaters of Statutes, or Priviledges of the University, all Night-Walkers, *&c.*

They have also the oversight of Weights and Measures that so the Students may not be wronged.

They are at present, Mr. *Christopher Wase*, Fellow of *Corpus Christi* Colledge, and Mr. *Adam Lugg*, Fellow of *Baliol*.

Publick Orator. Next in order is the publick Orator, whose business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation; also at the Reception of any Prince or great Person that comes to see the University, to make solemn Harangues, *&c.* He is now Mr. *Wyatt* of *Christ-Church*.

Keeper

Keeper of the Records.] There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records; whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Priviledges, and Records that concern the University, but also to be always ready to produce them before the chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Priviledges of the said University. This Office is now in the Trust of Dr. *Wallis*.

The Register.] Lastly, is the Register of the University, Mr. *Benjamin Cooper*, whose Office is to register all Transactions in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Beadles.] Besides the fore-mentioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the University, called *Beadles*, from the *High Dutch*, *Bitten*, or else from the *Low Dutch*, *Bidden*, to summon, admonish, or pray; of these there are Six, whereof three are called *Squire-Beadles*, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt; the other three are stiled *Yeoman-Beadles*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in Publick, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon any, to publish the calling of Courts or Convocations, to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c.

The Verger.] Upon more solemn Times and Occasions; there is a seventh, that carries in his Hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Verger*, who with all the other six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his Commands, and to wait on grand Compounders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less note, shall be passed by.

Priviledges.] Many Kings of *England* have been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Priviledges of the Universities.

The

The Mayor.] By Charter of *Edward* the Third, the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in Subjection to him.

Priviledges.] The Mayor, with the chief Burgesses in *Oxford*, and also the High Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, every year in a solemn manner take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Rights and Priviledges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

Priviledges.] And every year on the day of St. *Scholastica*, being the Tenth of *February*, a certain number of the principal Burghesses publickly and solemnly do pay each one a Penny, in token of their Submission to the Orders and Rights of the University.

No Victuals to be taken by the King's Purveyers within five Miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King *James* the First, of happy Memory, honoured both Universities with the Priviledges of sending each two Burghesses to Parliament.

It is none of the least Priviledges belonging to the two Universities, that they are subject to the Visitation or Correction of none but the King, or whom he shall please to Commissionate.

By Charter of *Henry* the Fourth, it is left to the choice of the Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the University there inhabiting, accused for Felony or High Treason, shall be tryed by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws and Customs of the University, though now where Life or Limb is concerned, the Criminal is left to be tryed by the Laws of the Land.

No Students of *Oxford* may be sued at *Common-Law* for Debts, Accompts, Contracts, Injuries, *&c.* but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath Power to determine Causes, to imprison, as aforesaid, to give corporal Punishment, to excommunicate, to suspend, and to banish.

Anciently in *Oxford*, as now in *Leyden* (and many other Universities beyond the Seas) the Students, without

out any distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures, and dispute. After that, there were divers Houses for Students only to live together in Society (as now in the *Inns of Court*, and of *Chancery* at *London*) and those places were called either Inns from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lives wholly upon his own Charges, until divers bountifull Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Reavenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths, and Books, such Students as by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons or Founders: And these are called Colledges, whereof the First thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol*, and *Merton*, Colledges in *Oxford*, all made Colledges in the Twelfth Century, afrer the Birth of Christ; although *University* Colledge hath been reckoned a place for Students ever since the Year Eight hundred seventy two, by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was anciently called the *University Colledge*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read. *Colledges, and Halls.*

Of such endowed Colledges there are in *Oxford* Eighteen, and of Halls (where with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or annual Pensions annexed to some one or two of them) there are Seven; of all which, the Names and Governours as they are at present, this is the true List.

The Colledges and Halls in Oxford, *with the Names and Titles of their respective Governours.*

The Colledges are Eighteen.

The Chancellor. His Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond.*
Henry Earl of *Clarendon*, Steward to the *University.*
Vice-Chancellor. Dr. *Jonathan Edwards.*

Heads of Colledges.

Christ-Church Colledge, Dr. *Henry Aldrich* Dean, D.D.
Magdalen-Colledge, Dr. *John Hough*, President, and Bishop of *Oxford.*
New-Colledge, Dr. *Henry Beeston*, Warden, L. L. D.
All-Souls Colledge, the Honourable *Leopold William Finch*, Warden, A. M.
Merton Colledge, Sir *Thomas Clayton*, Warden, M. D.
Corpus Christi Coll. Dr. *Thomas Turner*, President, D. D.
Queen's Coll. Dr. *Timothy Halton*, Provost, D. D.
St. *John's* Coll. Dr. *William Levinz*, President, M. D.
Trinity Coll. Dr. *Ralph Bathurst*, President, M. D.
Brazen-Nose Coll. Dr. *John Mear*, Principal, D. D.
Oriel Coll. Dr. *Robert Say*, Provost, D. D.
Wadham Coll. Dr. *Thomas Dunstar*, Warden, D.D.
Lincoln Coll. Dr. *Fitzherbert Adams*, Rector, D. D.
University Coll. *Thomas Benner*, Master, B. D.
Exeter Coll. Dr. *Arthur Bury*, Rector, D. D.
Baliol Coll. Dr. *Roger Mander*, Master, D. D.
Jesus Coll. Dr. *Jonathan Edwards*, Principal, D. D.
Pembrook Coll. Dr. *John Hall*, Master, D. D.

The Halls are Seven.

Magdalen Hall, Dr. *William Levet*, Principal, D. D.
Edmond Hall, Dr. *John Mill*, Principal, D. D.
Alban Hall, Dr. *Thomas Bouchier*, Principal, L. L. D.
Hart Hall, Mr. *William Thornton*, Principal, A. M.
St. *Mary* Hall, Mr. *William Wyat*, Principal, M. A.
New-Inn-Hall, Dr. *Thomas Bayly*, Principal, D. D.
Gloucester Hall, Dr. *Byrom Eaton*, Principal, D. D.

Proctors for this Year.

Mr. *Christopher Wase* Fellow of *Corpus Christi* Col.
Mr. *Adam Lugg* Fellow of *Baliol.*

These

These Colledges have within their own Walls Lectures, Disputations, all Professions, and Liberal Sciences read and taught, and in some of them publick Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers; insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferiour to some in our Neighbour Countries. *Lipsius* (whose Testimony among the Learned is very considerable) saith of one Colledge of *Oxford* in his time, what might be said of some others there, and in *Cambridge*, *Non credo in orbe terrarum extra Angliam simile esse, addam, aut fuisse: Magnæ illic opes & vectigalia*, &c. *Verbo vis dicam, unum* Oxoniense *Collegium (rem inquisivi) superat vel decem nostra.*

The Names of the present Professors and Lecturers in Oxford.

Regius Professor of *Divinity*, Dr. *William Jane.*
Margaret Professor of *Divinity*, Dr. *Henry Maurice.*
Regius Professor of *Physick*, Dr. *John Luffe.*
Regius Professor of *Civil-Law*, Dr. *Thomas Bouchier.*
Publick Orator, Mr. *William Wyat.*
Regius Professor of the *Oriental* Tongues, Dr. *Edw. Pocock.*
Regius Professor of the *Greek* Tongue, Dr. *William Levinz.*
Anatomy Reader, Dr. *Stephen Fry.*
Bazil Wood, Professor of *Chirurgery.*
Moral Philosophy Reader, Mr. *William Christmas.*
Geometry, Dr. *John Wallis.*
Astronomy, Dr. *Edward Bernard.*
Musick, Mr. *Richard Goodson.*
Botanick Reader, Mr. *Jacob Bobart.*
Cambden Professor of *History*, Mr. *Henry Dodwell.*
Mr. *Edward Hannes*, Professor of *Chymistry.* A. M.Ch.Ch.

The whole Number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colledges, are about one thousand; and of other Students about twice as many,

besides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardners, &c.

There were anciently in this University, before the founding of Colledges, two hundred *Hospitia studiosorum*, *Inns*, *Hostels*, or *Halls*; and as *Armachanus* writes, there were Thirty thousand Students; and twenty Miles round *Oxford*, were by the Kings of *England* set apart for Provision in Victuals for this City.

The Discipline. The discipline of these Colledges and Halls, is far more exact and excellent, than in any Foreign University.

First, all that intend to take any Degree, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some Colledge or Hall: then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House. Next, they are to be subject to the chief Magistrate of the University, to perform publick Exercise, and to be subject to the publick Statutes thereof. They are to suffer themselves to be shut up by night in their several Houses. They are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colledges, without their Caps and Gowns, an excellent Order no where observed in Foreign Parts, but in *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in *Latine*, *Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of *Spain*, and in *Conimbra*, and *Evora* in *Portugal*. Their Gowns are all to be Black, only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged; and all Doctors are honoured with Purple, or rather Scarlet Robes, which anciently were allowed only to Emperors or Kings; but now in *England*, besides the *King*, all *Peers* in *Parliament*, all Doctors in the *Universities*, all *Mayors* and *Governours* of Cities, and all the Principal *Judges*, are at certain times cloathed in Scarlet.

Degrees. The Degrees taken in the *University*, are only two, *viz.* of *Batchelor* and *Master*, (for so they are anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, as in the *Arts*.) At present the Degrees in those three

three Profeſſions, are called *Batchelors* and *Doctors*, (only in the *Arts*) *Batchelor* and *Maſter*.

The Act.] Every year at the Act, or time of compleating the Degree of *Maſter*, both in the three Profeſſions and Arts, (which is always the *Monday* after the ſixth of *July* there are (unleſs ſome extraordinary occaſion hinders) great Solemnities, not only for publick Exerciſes, but Feaſtings, Comedies, and a mighty Concourſe of Strangers from all parts, to their Friends and Relations then compleating their Degrees, whereby, and by the ſet Fees, it uſually coſts a Doctor of Divinity, Law, or Phyſick, about one hundred Pounds *Sterling*, and a Maſter of Arts, Twenty or Thirty Pounds *Sterling*. *Fees of a Doctor taking his Degrees.*

In theſe three Profeſſions, and in the Arts, there proceed Maſters or Doctors yearly, about One hundred and fifty, and every *Lent*, about Two hundred *Batchelors* of *Arts*.

The time required by Statute for ſtudying in the Univerſity, before the taking of the fore-mentioned Degrees, becauſe it is much longer than what is required in any Foreign Univerſity, ſhall be here ſet down more particularly.

Batchelors of Arts, and Maſter of Arts.] To take the Degree of *Batchelor* in *Arts*, is required four years, and three years more for to be *Maſter* of *Arts*.

The four Terms.] Now the year is divided into four Terms, the firſt begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmaſs Term*: The ſecond, called *Hillary* or *Lent Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The third called *Eaſter-Term*, begins the 10th day after *Eaſter*, and ends the *Thurſday* before *Whitſunday*: The fourth, is called *Trinity Term*, beginning the *Wedneſday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends after the Act, ſooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation think meet.

Doctor of Divinity.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily, first, have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after Seven years more, he is capable of being *Batchelor of Divinity*; and then four years more is requisite before the Degree of Doctor can be had.

Doctor of Law.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Laws*, the more ordinary way is, in three years after *Master of Arts*, one may be capable of the Degree of *Batchelor*, and in four years more *Doctor of Laws*; the like for *Doctor of Physick*.

Exercises.] The Exercises required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough; yet not such, but that may be performed in less time, by any Men of good Abilities: but it was the Wisdom of our Ancestors so to Order, that before those Degrees were conferred upon any, and they allowed to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with Time and Years, and perhaps, that those of slower parts might by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

Magnificence of Oxford.] To speak now particularly of the most magnificent and stately publick *Schools* in *Oxford*, of the large Salary to each publick *Professor*, of the most famous *Bodleian Library*, that for a noble, lightsome Fabrick, number of choice *Books*, choice *Manuscripts*, diversity of *Languages*, liberty of *Studying*, facility of finding any *Book*, equals, if not surpasses the Famous *Vatican*: The Reader may please to take this following brief Account.

The Publick Library in *Oxford* was founded in the time of *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*, and the Foundation of it offered to be dedicated to him, and to be denominated from him; which he refused, but gave to it at least a thousand Marks in Mony, with a considerable number of Books.

This

This ancient Library (being but one Walk) makes of the preſent Library onely the middle part, or croſs ſtroke of the *H.* for ſuch is now the figure of it.

It happened that in proceſs of time, this ſaid Library loſt not onely all its Books, but alſo its very Benches and Selves. Whereupon Sir *Thomas Bodley*, a worthy Patron of Learning, (who had been employed in ſeveral Domeſtick and Foreign Negotiations by Queen *Elizabeth*) took pity of the Ruines of the ſaid Library, and reſolved upon a Reſtauration and Augmentation of it, which he accordingly performed; whence it came to be deſervedly called the *Bodleian Liberary*.

To the aboveſaid ancient part of the Library, Sir *Thomas Bodley* added the firſt Walk, or Eaſt-ſide, where you immediately enter from the top of the Stairs: and this new part, together with the other ancienter part, he endeavoured to fill with Books, which he in good meaſure performed while he lived; and ſome Revenue he left for the Incouragement of a Library-Keeper, and for the buying in of Books; but in both reſpects ſo ſmall and inſufficient, that ſome farther additional Benefaction ſeemeth to be very much wanting towards thoſe Uſes.

The ſaid part of the Library built by Sir *Thomas Bodley*, was finiſhed, and the whole furniſhed, about the year 1600. at which time it began to be ſet open for the uſe of the Students. And about 1616. were finiſhed the Publick Schools for Diſputations and Lectures in the ſeveral Arts and Sciences, at the Charges of the Univerſity, and of divers other Benefactors, who contributed largely to that Building. And in 1636. (by the Advice and Encouragement of Arch-biſhop *Laud*, he being then Chancellor of the Univerſity) was built the Weſt-ſide of the Library, at the expence of the Univerſity chiefly, and partly of other Benefactors; to which the ſaid Archbiſhop contributed largely in Money, beſides a vaſt number of MS. Books in divers Languages, (to the value of many thouſands of Pounds, if to have been bought)

which do now ſtand in the ſame Weſt-ſide, with a large and viſible Inſcription expreſſing the Donor of them.

The Gifts of him and other generous and noble Benefactors to the ſaid Library, are regiſtred in a large Book, which remaineth in publick and open view of all Comers, upon a Desk for that purpoſe, not far from the entrance of the Library, with intention of preſerving the Memory of the reſpective Gifts, and of a greatful remembrance of the Givers and Benefactors, whoſe Names and Titles do there remain recorded to Poſterity.

Beſides this, there are many other excellent Libraries belonging to the ſeveral Colledges.

Theater. To ſpeak of the curious *Architecture*, and vaſt Charges of the *New Theater*, fabricated by the moſt ingenious Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, at the ſole Coſt and Charges of the moſt Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, the late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for the uſe of *Scholaſtick Exerciſes*, and of the moſt excellent *Printing-Preſſes* there. To ſpeak of the beautiful, ſolid *Stone-Buildings*, *Chappels*, *Halls*, large *Revenues*, admirable *Diſcipline* of ſeveral *Colledges*, excellent accommodation for young *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen*, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, *&c.* To deſcribe the moſt delightful publick *Phyſick-Garden*, abounding with variety of choice Plants, and ſurrounded with ſtately *Stone Walls*, at the ſole Expences of the Right Honourable, *Thomas* Earl of *Danby*, would require another Volume; only of this Garden take this ſhort Account.

Among the ſeveral *Noble Structures*, and great Conveniences of Learning wherewith this famous *Univerſity* is adorned, this of the *Phyſick-Garden*, commodiouſly placed by the River *Charwell*, claimes not the leaſt place, and therefore not to be paſſed in ſilence; founded, built, and the Donation thereof made to the *Univerſity*, in the year 1632. by the munificent *Benefaction* of the Right Honourable *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his Houſe at *Cornebury*; who purchaſing five A-

eres of Ground, South of St. *Mary Magdalen* Colledge thereon erected, about the Square thereof, moſt ſtately Walls and Gates, which Walls are 14 Foot high, of the beſt ſquared and moſt polite Stone, the like not to be elſewhere ſeen; and one Gate thereof to the Expence of five or ſix hundred Pounds, on the Front of which is this Inſcription to be ſeen.

Gloriæ Dei Optimi Maximi. Honori Caroli *Regis. In Uſum Academiæ & Reipublicæ.* 1632.
Henricus *Comes* Danby.

And endowed the ſame with an *annual Revenue* to Perpetuity for the maintenance and keeping of the ſame and its great Variety of *Plants*, whereof it now contains ſome *thouſands* for the Uſe and *Honour* of the *Univerſity*, ſerving not only for *Ornament* and *Delight*, and the pleaſant walking and Diverſion of the *Academical Students*, and of all *Strangers* and *Travellers*, but of great uſe alſo, as is eaſily found among all perſons deſirous to improve their *Botanical* Inclinations and Studies, and for the pleaſant Contemplation and Experience of *Vegetative Philoſophy*, for which *here* is ſuppoſed to be as good convenience as in any place of *Europe* (if not the beſt) As alſo for the Service of all *Medicinal Practitioners* ſupplying the *Phyſicians*, *Apothecaries*, and who elſe ſhall have occaſion for things of that nature, with what is right and true, freſh and good, for the Service and Life of Man.

The care of this *Garden* is now committed by the *Univerſity*, to that skilful Botaniſt, Mr. *Jacob Bobart*, who is now carrying on the *Univerſal Herbal* begun by the learned Dr. *Moriſon* deceaſed.

Alſo the newly erected *Muſæum* in *Oxford* cannot well be paſſed over, without ſome brief account thereof.

The *Muſæum*, a large and ſtately Pile of ſquared Stone, was built at the charge of the Univerſity, who found ſuch a Building neceſſary, in order to the promoting, and carrying on with greater eaſe and ſucceſs, ſeveral

parts of useful and curious Learning, for which it is so well contrived and designed.

It borders upon the West end of the Theatre, having a very magnificent Portal on that side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with several curious Frizes, and other artificial Embellishments. The Front about sixty Foot, is to the Street, Northward, where is this Inscription over the entrance in guilt Characters, *Musæum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiæ, Officina Chimica.* The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of *April* 1679, and it was happily finished on the 20th of *March*, 1683; at which time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that excellent and publick-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; a Person so well known in the World, that he needs no further Elogium in this short Narative; and the same day there deposited, and afterwards digested, and put into a just Series and Order, by the great care and diligence of the Learned *Robert Plott*, Doctor of Laws, who at the worthy Donors request, is entrusted with the Custody of the *Musæum.* By the biginning of *May* following, the Rarities were all fixed in their distinct Cabinets and Places, and the room furnish'd in every part of it: But it was not opened publickly, till after the 21st day of that Month. On which day their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Dutchess of *York*, and the Princess *Ann*, with a great number of Earls and Lords, and other Persons of quality, who either accompanied their Royal Highnesses to *Oxon*, or came to pay their Devoires to them, and shew the greatness and sincerity of their Zeal to the Royal Family, were first entertained in it, and at the Entrance were received with a set-Speech by Dr. *Plott*: the Vice-Chancellor, the Lord Bishop of *Oxon*, the Doctors of all Faculties, and both Proctors, attending in their Formalities: which being ended, they proceeded to take a particular view of the chiefest Curiosities, and afterwards were pleased to accept of a Banquet prepared for them at the Charge of the University.

Take

Take this brief Deſcripſion of this Building.

It conſiſts of ten Rooms, whereof the three principal and largeſt are Publick, being each in length about 56 Foot, and in breadth 25. The uppermoſt is properly the *Muſæum Aſhmoleanum*, where an inferior Officer always attends to ſhew the Rarities to Strangers. The middle Room is the School of Natural Hiſtory, where the Profeſſor of Chymiſtry, who is at preſent Dr. *Plot*, reads three times a Week, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Frydays*, during the time of the Chymical courſe, which continues an entire Month, concerning all Natural Bodies, relating to, and made uſe of in Chymical Preparations, particularly, as to the Countries and places where they are produced, and found, their Natures, their Qualities and Virtues, their effects, and by what Marks and Characteriſticks they are diſtinguiſh'd one from another, Natural from Artificial, true from ſophiſticated, with their ſeveral Mixtures and Preparations in Trials and Experiments, with the entire proceſs of that Noble Art, very neceſſary to the cure of Diſeaſes, when carefully managed by learned and skilful Perſons.

The lower Room, to which there is a decent by a double pair of Stairs, is the Laboratory, perchance one of the moſt beautiful and uſeful in the World, furniſhed with all ſorts of Furnaces, and all other neceſſary Materials, in order to uſe and practice. Which part is with very great ſatisfaction performed by Mr. *Chriſtopher White*, the skilful and induſtrious Operator of the Univerſity, who by the direction of the Profeſſor, ſhews all ſorts of Experiments, chiefly relating to that courſe, according to the limitation eſtabliſhed by the Order of the Vice-Chancellor.

Near adjoyning to the Laboratory are two fair Rooms, whereof one is deſigned for a Chymical Library, to which ſeveral Books of that Argument have been already preſented: the other is made uſe of as a Store-Room for Chymical Preparations, where ſuch as ſtand in need of them, are furniſhed at eaſie rates: the deſign of this building

building being not only to advance the Studies of true and real Phylosophy, but also to conduce to the uses of Life and the improvement of Medicine. Near the *Museum* is a handsome Room fitted for a Library of natural History and Philosophy. The other remaining Rooms are the lodging Chamber, and Studies of the Keeper of the *Museum*, whereof one, which is most conveuient, is sometimes employed and made use of for private Courses of Anatomy.

Accessions are continually made to the *Museum* by several worthy Persons, as Dr. *Robert Huntington*, who hath given Hieroglyphicks, and other *Ægyptian* Antiquities: Mr. *Aaron Goodyear*, to whose generous favour they owe there an entire Mummy: and the eminently Learned *Martin Lister*, Doctor of Physick, who has presented the University with a large Cabinet of Natural Rarities of his own Collection, and of several *Roman* Antiquities, as Altars, Medals, Lamps, *&c.* found here in *England*: So that it is justly believed, that in a few years it will be one of the most famous Repositories in *Europe*.

Of the Philosophical *Society.*

THere is also in this famous University lately established a Society, by the name of the *Philosophycal Society*, for the Improvement of real and experimental Philosophy.

In order to the better carrying on this generous and useful Design, they have settled a Correspondence with the Royal Society at *London*; of which several of them are Fellows, and with the Society at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, lately established there for the same good purpose.

Of this Society are, Dr. *John Wallis*, Savilian Professor of Geometry.

Dr.

Dr. *Ralf Bathurſt*, Dean of *Wells*, and Preſident of Trinity Colledge.
Dr. *Henry Beeſton*, Warden of New-Colledge.
Dr. *William Levett*, Principal of *Magdalen*-Hall.
Dr. *Henry Aldrick*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*.
Dr. *Thomas Smith*, Fellow of St. *Mary Magdalen* Colledge.
Dr. *Robert Plott*, Profeſſor of Chymiſtry, and one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society.
Dr. *Robert Pitt*, Fellow of *Wadham* Colledge, and Profeſſor of *Anatomy*.
Dr. *Gibbons*, Fellow of St. *John*'s Colledge.
Dr. *Edward Bernard*, Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy.
Mr. *Enchuſen*, and Mr. *Bambrig*, Secretaries.
Mr. *Caſwell*, Treaſurer.

They meet every *Tueſday* in the Afternoon, by the Permiſſion and Favour of the Government, in the Natural Hiſtory-School. Their preſent Officers are, Dr. *Wallis* Preſident, Dr. *Plott*, Director of Experiments; Mr. *William Muſgrave*, Fellow of New Colledge, Secretary, and Mr. *John Ballard*, Fellow of New Colledge, Treaſurer; which Officers hold their Places only for a year. St. *George*'s day is the Anniverſary Day of Election. No one of the Univerſity is admitted, who is under the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*, or *Batchellor of Laws*. The way of Admiſſion, and the manner of Procedure, as to their Debates and Experiments, are for the moſt part the ſame with what is practiſed in the Royal Society.

Of Cambridge.

WHat hath been ſaid of *Oxford*, the like may be ſaid of her Siſter *Cambridge*; which for *Antiquities*, Gracious *Priviledges*, beautiful *Colledges*, large *Revennes*, good *Dicipline*, number of *Students*, plenty of *Diet*, and of all other things neceſſary for advancement of Learning, (if in complaiſance ſhe will at any time give place to *Oxford*

ford yet at the same time) will challenge Precedence before any other University of the Christian World.

The University of *Cambridge*, in some few particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor.] The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at present, *Henry Duke* of *Somerset*) is not so *durante vitâ*, but may be elected every three years, *aut manere in eodem officio durante tacito consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all priviledged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also a High Steward, chosen by the Senate, and holds by Patent from the University, is at present the Earl of *Craven*.

Vice Chancellor.] The Vice-Chancellor was lately, Dr. *John Peachel*, Master of *Magdalen* Colledge. This High Officer is chosen every year, on the third of *November*, by the Senate, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colledges and Halls. Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endowed and priviledged as the Colledges, and differ only in name.

Proctors.] The two Proctors are chosen every year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Circle of Colledges and Halls: they are for this year, Mr. *Chadwick*, Senior Proctor, Mr. *Waterhouse*, Junior.

There are chosen after the same manner, Two, called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors have care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

Register.] The *Custos Archivorum*, or University-Register, is Mr. *James Holman*.

There

There are also three Esquire Beadles, Mr. *John Pern*, Mr. *William Worts*, Mr. *Huge Martin*; and one Yeomen, Beadle.

Priveledges. This University, for the Encouragement of Students, hath also divers Priviledges granted by several Kings of *England*. Every *Michaelmas*-day, the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the entrance into his Office, takes a solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve, the Priviledges, Liberties and Customs of this University. Moreover, on Friday before St. *Simon* and *Jude*, at a *Magna Congregatio* in St. *Mary's Church*, allotted for the Assembly of the whole University, the Mayor brings with him two Aldermen, four Burgesses, and two of every Parish, to take their Oaths before the Vice-Chancellor, for the due search of Vagabonds, suspected Persons, *&c.* At the same time are sworn Fourteen Persons for the Town to look to the cleansing and Paving of the Streets.

Courts. The University hath also a Court-Leet held twice every year, wherein are presented all Nusances, *&c.*

In *Cambridge* there are no un-endowed Houses appointed for Students, as in *Oxford*, and the Houses endowed, are no more than Sixteen, but those generally so large, that the number of Students is commonly little different from that of *Oxford*.

A Catalogue of the Colledges *and* Halls *in the University of* Cambridge; *with the Names of the present Masters of each of them.*

ST. *Peters* Colledge, Dr. *Joseph Beaumont*, D. D.
Clare Hall, Dr. *Samuel Blithe*, D. D.
Rembroke Hall, Dr. *Nathaniel Coga*, D. D.
Corpus Christi Colledge, Dr. *John Spencer*, D. D.

Trinity

Trinity Hall, Dr. *George Oxenden.*
Gonvile and *Cajus* Dr. *Robert Brady*, M. D.
Kings Colledge, Dr. *Roderick* Provoſt, D. D.
Queens Colledge, Dr. *Henry James*, D. D.
Katharine Hall, Dr. *John Eachard*, D. D.
Jeſus Colledge, Dr. *William Saywell*, D. D.
Chriſts Colledge, Dr. *John Coval*, D. D.
St. *Johns* Colledge, Dr. *Humphry Gower*, D. D.
Magdalen Colledge, Dr. *Gabriel Quadring*, D. D.
Trinity Colledge, Dr. *John Mountague*, D. D.
Emanuel Colledge, Dr. *John Balderſton*, D. D.
Sidney and *Suſſex* Colledge, Dr. *James Johnſon*, D. D.

The Names of the preſent Publick Profeſſors in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Regius Profeſſor in Divinity, Dr. *Joſeph Beaumont.*
Lady *Margarets* Profeſſor in Divinity, Dr. *Gower.*
Hebrew Profeſſor, Dr. *Stubbe.*
Profeſſor of Caſuiſtical Divinity, Dr. *Thomas Smoult*, D. D.
Profeſſor in the *Civil-Law*, Dr. *George Oxinden*, L. L. D.
Profeſſor in Phyſick. Dr. *Robert Brady.*
Mathematick Profeſſor, Mr. *Iſaac Newton*, F. R. S.
Greek Profeſſor, Mr. *Michael Payn*, A. M.
Arabick Profeſſor, Dr. *John Luke*, D. D.
Publick Orator, Dr. *Felton.*

Degrees. at *Cambridge* are uſually taken as at *Oxford*, except in Law and Phyſick whereof, after ſix years, they may take the degree of *Batchellor*, and after five years more, that of *Doctor.*

The Terms. In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *Jenuary*, and ends the *Fryday* before *Palm-Sunday. Eaſter-Term* begins the *Wedneſday* after *Eaſter Week*, and ends the Week before *Whitſuntide. Trinity-Term* we have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Eaſter* to the Commencement, is but one term with us. *Michaelmas-Term* begins

begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

Commencement.] The first Tuesday of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement, wherein the Masters of Arts, and the Doctors of all Faculties compleat their Degrees respectively; and the *Batchellors of Art* do theirs in *Lent*, beginning at *Ashwednesday*.

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees, and 20 Minutes *Northern* Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two easie days journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same distance from each other.

These are the two glorious Fountains of Learning, to the Fame whereof, Foreigners come on Pilgrimage to offer up Honour and Admiration; and yet even these had lately been like to be dried up by the over-heated Zeal of some ignorant Fanaticks.

These are the chiefest Store-Houses, of Letted Men, which send forth yearly a great number of Divines, Civilians, Physitians, *&c.* to serve all parts of this Kingdom.

Principal Schools of England.] To supply these great Store-houses, there are in several parts of *England*, *Grammer-Schools*, whereof the principal are *Westminster*, St. *Pauls*, *Wincheſter*, *Eaton*, *Merchant-Taylors*, the *Charter-House*, all richly endowed to maintain Masters, Ushers, and a certain number of Scholars; so that a Child, once admitted into these Schools, if he become capable, may at length be preferred to be a Scholar, or Fellow in some Colledge of one of these Universities, and will want little or no assistance from his Parents, all his life time after.

Of Schools.] Besides these, there are of late *Grammar Schools* founded and endowed, in almost every Mar-

ket

ket-Town of *England*, wherein the Children of the Town are onely to be Taught, *gratis*, without any other Allowance. But in the multiplying of these Schools, it may be doubted, whether there appeared not more Zeal than Prudence; for the Parents of such Schools-Boys, not able to advance them to the Universities, all the rest, besides Reading and Writing, becomes useless; and the Youths, by eight or ten Years lazy living, rendred unapt for the Labour belonging to the more profitable Plough, and beneficial Manufactures, usually turn either Serving-men, or Clerks to Justices or Lawyers, whereby they learn much Chicanery, they become cunning Petty Foggers, multiply Law-Suits, and cozen their Countrey: or if perhaps they are set to Trades, the little smattering in Learning got at the *Grammer-School*, renders them commonly proud, stiff-necked, self-conceited, unapt to be governed, apt to embrace every new Doctrine, Heresie, Schism, Sect, and Faction; or in case their Parents are able to put them to the University, yet for want of sufficient Maintenance, and Residence there, they get onely to be half-learned, and thereby a Propensity to preach Faction, Sedition, and Rebellion, to seduce those that are more ignorant than themselves, as was evident in our late unhappy Troubles, where it was observed, that the Seducers were generally such as had been for those *Market-Latin-Schools*, advanced to be either Commoners or Servitors, for a short time in the University, (and not Fellows of Colledges) and the Seduced, ordinarily such as from these Schools became afterwards Shopkeepers or Petty-foggers. If such had been endowed with more, or perhaps with less Knowledge, they had probably been much more Humble, Loyal, and Obedient to their Governours, both Civil and Ecclesiastical; and therefore the late King of *Spain*, consulting with his ablest Counsellors of State, for a general Reformation of Matters, that were found by experience, to be inconvenient and prejudicial to his Kingdom, after mature Deliberation, came to this Resolution. That amongst other Abuses, the great number

Inconvenience of too many Schools.

ber of Country *Grammar-Schools* ſhould by a ſolemn *Prematica*, or *Ordinance*, be diminiſhed, and the Childrens time better employed at Manufactures, Trades, Husbandry, *&c.* Beſides, upon ſerious conſideration, it will be found, that *England* is over ſtocked with Scholars, for the Proportion of its Preferments, and for its Employments for Lettered Perſons, whereby it comes to paſs, that too many live diſcontented, longing for Innovations and Changes, and watching for an opportunity to alter the Government both for Church and State.

England the beſt ordered State in the World. Thus the Reader hath had a ſmall Map of a huge Monarchy, the moſt and eaſie that ever any People lived under, and many ways more happy than that which the great and good States-man, *Philip Comines*, ſo much admired in his days, when he declared, (after he had much commended the Policy of the *Venetian* Common-wealth) that amongſt all the Seigneuries in the World, *England* was the Countrey where the State was beſt ordered, and where there was the leaſt Violence and Oppreſſion upon the People.

And although the paſt State of *England*, immediately before the late miſchievous Rebellion, may be ſaid to be in ſome few Circumſtances more happy than the preſent State, as in a general Conformity to the Religion eſtabliſhed, *&c.* Yet as that State ſurpaſſed the Felicity of all the States both Ancient and Modern, in the whole World; ſo the preſent State of *England* doth in divers conſiderable Circumſtances; ſurpaſs even that State; conſidering amongſt other things, that ſince his late Majeſty's Reſtauration, by his tranſcendent Goodneſs, we have had, or at leaſt now have, no more *Tenures in Capite*; no more *Purveyances*; no more denial of *Habeas Corpus*; no more *Unreaſonable Protections for Debts*; no *Illegal Impoſitions* or *Taxes*; no *forced Benevolences*, or *Loans*; no *Monopolies*, or *unbeneficial Projects*; no *forced Billeting of Souldiers*; no *Coat*, and *Conduct Money*; no *forced Knighthoods*; no *Ship-Money*,

ny, and of late few or no Taxes at all: So that it may be said of that King's Reign, perhaps more justly, that that of King *Solomon*, 1 Kings 4, and 25 Verses. *And* Juda *and* Israel *dwelt safely every man under his Vine, and under his Fig-tree, from* Dan *even to* Beersheba, *all the days of King* Soloman. And it is to be hoped, that the present King *William* the *Victorious*, will so govern, like may justly be said of his Reign.

Of the Reign of his blessed Grand Father King *Charles* the Martyr, a second *David*, doubtless the like might as justly have been said, had he not been (by several refractory, mutinous, and undutiful Parliaments, that most unreasonably refused to give his Majesty necessary Supplies) constrained, and forced to have sometimes recourse to extraordinary ways of raising Money.

Of the rest of His Majesty's Kingdoms, and Dominions, &c.

A Brief Account was intended to be given of all the rest of his Majesty's Kingdoms, Dominions, Countreys, Territories, Plantations, and Places, which shall be reserved for another opportunity; only after a short relation of the two Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, shall follow a Catalogue of all the Governours, constituted by his Majesty in Foreign Parts; together with all the Ambassadors, Envoys, Residents, Consuls, and Agents, at this time employed abroad and conclude with the account of the Royal Society, and two or three other Societies, who have entred into Partnership for carrying on certain late Inventions of Considerable Benefit and Advantage to the Publick.

Scotland

Scotland. After *England*, the ancient Kingdom of *SCOTLAND* hath the Precedence, the chief Governour whereof under His Majesty, is the Lord HIGH COMMISSIONER of *SCOTLAND*, who, by that Title enjoys the ordinary Power and Authority of a Vice-Roy; but there is none at present.

THE next is the Kingdom of *IRELAND*, the Governour whereof was sometime since the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon*, who by the Title of Lord Lieutenant, is as Vice-Roy of *Ireland*, but at present is managed by the Lord Justices.

Other Dominions belong to the King of *England*, which either for number of People, or large extent, may as well deserve the name of Kingdoms, as divers Countreys, which under the King of *Spain*, have long enjoyed that Title, as *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica* &c. but our Kings have never affected those swelling Titles.

Of Jersey *and* Guernsey.

THE next and nearest are his Majesties two small Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, lying near the Coasts of *France*, with two lesser *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, now in his Majesties possession, in both of which, generally, is still retained the *French* Tongue.

Jersey. *Jersey*, the biggest of the two, though not not above fifty miles in Circumference, is a most fertile Soil, producing all Kinds of Grain, and several sorts of good Fruit, especially Apples, of which they make great quantities of Cider: 'Tis well stock'd with Cattel, particularly Sheep, furnishing the inhabitants with great

great ſtore of fine Wool, which employs moſt of the Poor in making Stockings, chiefly ſent over into *France*, their neareſt Market. His Majeſties Governour here, is that experienced Souldier, Sir *John Laniere*, who did reſide in *Caſtle-Elizabeth*, a ſtrong Caſtle ſeated on a Rock, which commands the Harbour.

There are three Companies of Foot at preſent here, the firſt is the Governours own; the other two are commanded by Major *Henry Boade*, the Deputy-Covernour, and Captain *Charles Manwayring*.

Civil Goverment.] For the *Civil Goverment* of this Iſleland, the principal Office next to the Governour, is the Baliff, Sir *Philip Cartret*, and under him are Twelve Juſtices or Jurats, who with the Bayliff, adminiſter Juſtice, and determine all Cauſes and Controverſies, of above the value of One hundred Crowns: Other Petty Matters are decided by one of thoſe Juſtices. They can appeal to *England* to the King and Council. The beſt Seat in the Iſland, is St. *Antoine*, belonging to Sir *Philip Cartret*.

Guernſey.] The Iſland of *Guernſey*, lyingl about twenty Miles diſtant from the former, is wel defended with Rocks, as that alſo is, and is not much leſs in quantity, but is ſomewhat inferiour in the richneſs of the Soyl, which hath this rare Quality, that it nouriſhes no venemous Creature in it. Both of them are furniſhed with great variety of Fiſh. Here are ten Pariſhes in the Iſland, the firſt of which is St. *Peters* Port, which is a very convenient and ſafe Harbour for Shipping, Along the ſides of the *Peer*, which is curiouſly paved, is the uſual walk of the Inhabitants of the Town. One of the pleaſanteſt Seats in the Iſland, is *de Granges*, belonging to *James Beauvoir*, Eſq; another is St. *Maries*, belonging to Sir *Edmond Andros*, now Bayliff of the Iſland; but the ancient Seat is *d' Anneville*, belonging to *Charles Andros*, Eſq;

The

The Right Honourable *Chriſtopher* Viſcount *Hatton* is his Majeſties Governour here, who hath three Foot Companies under his Command; the firſt of which is his own, the other two, belong to Captain *George Littleton*, the Deputy-Governour, and to his Lordſhips Brother, Captain *Charles Hatton*.

The Government is in all reſpects like that of *Jerſey*, by a Bayliff, who is Sir *Edmond Andros*, and Twelve Juſtices or Jurats. They have alſo the ſame Appeal to *England*, to the King and Council.

Of His Majeſties Territories in America, *theſe are the preſent Governours.*

New York, Collonel *Sclater*.
Virginia, Lord *Effingham*.
Barbados, Collonel *James Kendal*.
Jamaica, Earl of *Incheqin*.
Leeward Iſlands, Collonel *Codrington*.
New found Land., *Carolia.*, *Penſilvania*, } Mr. *William Penn*.

Preſidents Chiefs, &c. *in* Eaſt-India.

Surat, Sir *John Child*, Baronet, Preſident.
Bombay, Sir *John Wyborn*, Deputy Governour.

On

On the Coast of *Gormandel.*

Fort St. Georges, *Elihu Yale*, Esq; President of all the Factories on that Coast, and of the Bay of *Bengala.*
Hughly in the Bay, *Job. Charnock*, Esq; Agent.
Cassumbiazan —— —— Chief.
Syam.
Canton in *China*, } To these places Persons are sent, but
Tonquin. } as yet not known who will be Chief.

In Africa.

IN *Africa* his late Majesty hath been pleased to grant to the Royal *African* Company, by his Letters, Patents, a Liberty of Trading all along the Western Coasts thereof, from *Cape Verde*, in 14 degr. Nor. Lat. to the *Cape* of good *Hope*, 32 South Lat. with Prohibition to all others of his Subjects trading there, The Residence of their chief Agent is at *Cape Coast*, where they have a strong Castle or Fort.

A List

A List of his Majesty of Great Britain *his several Ministers now residing in Foreign Courts.*

AT *Vienna*, the Right Honourable the Lord *Paget.*
At *Belgrade*, the Right Honourable *William Harboard* Esq;
In *Holland*, the Lord *Dursley.*
In *Spain*, *William Stanhop*, Esq;
In *Flanders*, *John Eckart*, Esq;
In *Sweden*, *William Duncomb*, Esq;
In *Denmark*, *Robert Molesworth*, Esq;
In *Brandenburgh*, *James Johnston*, Esq;
In *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, Sir *William Dutton.*
In *Switzerland*, *Thomas Cox*, Esq;
In *Geneva*, *Philip Herbert*, Esq;
In *Hamburgh*, Sir *Paul Ricaut.*
In *Germany*, *Hugh Hughes*, Gent. Agent.

His Majesty of Great Britain *his Consuls in several parts of the World for the* English *Nation.*

In *Spain*, { *Walter Doleman*, Esq; *Martin Nescomb*, Esq; *Robert Godshall*, Esq;

In *Italy*. { *Robert Serle* Esq; *Thomas Kirk*, Esq; Sir *George Davis* Kt.

Algiers, *Thomas Baker*, Esq;

A List of the Foreign Ministers at present residing in Their Majesties Court.

Spain.	DON *Pedro de Ronquillo*, Knight of the Order of *Calatrava*, Ambassador in Ordinary.
Holland.	The Heer *Van Zitters*, Ambassador from the States General.
Portugal.	*Don Simon de Souza de Magalenes*, Envoyé Extraordinary from *Portugal.*
Vienna.	Monsieur *Hofman* Resident.
Denmark.	Monsieur *Alfeldt*, Envoyé Extraordinary from *Denmark.*
Sweden.	Baron *Le enberg*, Envoyé Extraordinary from *Sweden.*
Brandenburgh.	Monsieur *Dankelman*, Resident from the Elector of *Brandenburgh.*
Savoy.	The President *de la Tour*, Envoyé Extraordinary.
Lunenburgh.	Baron *de Schutz*, Envoyé Extraordinary.
Genoa.	Signore *Carlo Ottone*, Agent from the Republick of *Genoa.*

Of

Of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

HAving in this ſmall Treatiſe had occaſion to make known to the World, by Name, our Princes, Prelates, Nobles Great Officers of State, Privy-Counſellors, Principal Courtiers, our Judges, Serjeants at Law, Civilians, &c. all now living; and likewiſe all thoſe worthy Governours, and eminent Profeſſors in our two famous Univerſities, it will not be amiſs to name alſo all thoſe who of late have liſted themſelves for promoting that admirable ingenious deſign, for bettering the Condition of Humane Life, by a vigorous advancement of Real Knowledge, and a ſpeedy Improvement of Arts and Sciences: of whoſe Inſtitution, Progreſs, and many very uſefull Diſcoveries, take this brief Account, extracted, in part, out of that excellent Hiſtory written by Dr. *Sprat*, now Dean of *Weſtminſter*, and Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.

Firſt Foundation of the Society. The firſt Aſſembly which laid the Foundation of this *Royal Society*, (was ſome years before the happy Reſtauration of our dread Sovereign *CHARLES* the Second) at *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodgings of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*, where did then uſually meet, Dr. *Seth Ward*, now Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*, the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Sir *William Petty*, Mr. *Matthew Wren*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Bathurſt*, now Dean of *Wells*, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, now his Majeſties Surveyor General, Mr. *Hook*, and ſome others; all Perſons of incomparable worth. Afterwards about the year 1658, many of them living in *London*, had a meeting at *Greſham College*, and this meeting was augmented by the Acceſſion of the Lord Viſcount *Brounker*, Lord *Brereton*, Sir *Rob. Moray*, Sir *Paul Neil*, *John Evelyn* Eſq; *Thomas Henſhaw* Eſq; *Henry Slingsby* Eſq; Dr. *Timothy Clark*, Sir *Geo. Ent*; *William Ball* Eſq; *Abraham Hill* Eſq; Dr. *William Croon*, and divers other eminent Perſons, till that wonderfull pacifick year, 1660; then

the design being favoured by some ingenious worthy Persons, who, to their immortal Honour, had followed the King in his Exile: at length, his Majesty taking notice thereof, was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing date the 22d. of *April*, 1663. whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the knowledge of Natural Things, and useful Arts, by Experiments, wherein his Majesty declares himself to be Founder and Patron, granting them Power to purchase Lands and Houses, to have a common Seal, a Coat of Arms, two Secretaries, two or more Curators of Experiments, one or more Clerks, and two Serjeants at Mace: to make Laws, Statutes, Orders, and Constitutions among themselves, to have one or more Printers and Gravers, with a Power to print what they shall see good, to take and anatomize dead Bodies of Persons who have been put to death by Order of Law, to erect Colleges, &c.

Power by their Charters.

Office of the President. The Office of the President (this year *John* Earl of *Carbury*) is to call and dissolve the Meetings, to propose the Matter whereon to consider, to put Questions, to call for Experiments, to admit the Members that from time to time shall be elected, &c.

Treasurer. Treasurer (this year Mr. *Abraham Hill*) receives and disburses all Moneys.

Secretaries. The Secretaries (this year *Francis Aston*, Esq; and Dr, *Rob. Plott*) read all Letters and Informations, Replies to all Addresses and Letters from Foreign Parts, or from others, take notice of the Orders and Material Passages at the Meetings, register all Experiments, all certain Informations, all Conclusions, &c. publish whatsoever is ordered and allowed by the Society.

Curators. The Curators, or Experimentors, are to receive the Directions of the *Society*, and at another Meeting bring all to the Test, and the *Society* judges

judges thereof, whereby the World may have the concurring Testimony of many Persons of undoubted Credit, for the Truth of whatever they shall publish.

The manner of electing Fellows.] Their manner of electing Fellows, is according to the *Venetian* way, by Ballotting. At one Assembly the Candidate is proposed by some that know him well; the next he may be put to the Scrutiny, for which the Candidate must have the major number of 21 Suffrages at the least, and then at that, or the next Assembly, he may be introduced, and solemnly admitted by the President. At his admission he subscribes this Promise following. *That he will endeavour to promote the good of the* Royal Society *of* London, *for the improvement of Natural Knowledge.* After this, he may at any time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his hand to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

Yearly Charges and Admittance.] When any one is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40 *s.* and then 13 *s.* a quarter, so long as he continues a Member of the *Society*.

Their Meeting was before the dreadful Fire, at *Gresham-College* in *London*, every *Wednesday* at three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and since was by the favour of the Lord *Henry Howard*, late Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl-Marshal of *England*, at *Arundel-House*, the same day and hour, but is now again at *Gresham-College* every *Wednesday* about the same hour.

Their Design.] The design of the *Royal Society* is in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature, or of Art, which can come within their reach, so that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a mark on the Errors which have been strengthned by long Prescription; to restore the Truths that have been neglected, to push on those which are already known to more various uses; to make the way more passable to what remains unrevealed, *&c.*

Weekly Meetings.] The business of their Weekly Meetings is to order, to take account, consider, and discourse

discourse of *Philosophical* Experiments and Observations, to read, hear, and discourse upon Letters from all Parts, Reports, and other Papers containing *Philosophical* Matters; to view and discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art; to consider what to deduce from them, how they may be improved for the benefit of Mankind, which is their main aim.

In their discoursing they lay aside all set Speeches, and eloquent Harangues, (as fit to be banish'd out of all Civil Assemblies, as a thing found by woful experience, especially in *England*, fatal to Peace and good Manners) and every one endeavours to express his opinion, or desire, in the plaineſt, and most concise manner.

Object. against this Society answered. But the greateſt Question amongſt some Men at present, is, *What hath this* Royal Society *done all this while?* which, for the satisfaction of those Men, shall here receive such an Answer, as the intended brevity of this Book will allow.

Experiments made by the Society. The *Royal Society* then, since their first Institution, hath made a vaſt number of Experiments in almoſt all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Enquiries into very many things, of the Heavens, as well as of the Earth, Eclipses, Comets, Meteors, Mines, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Innundations: Of Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires: Of Tides, Currents, and Depths of the Sea, and many Hundred other things: They have composed many excellent short Histories of Nature, of Arts, of Manufactures, and of Works, whereof some are extreme curious. In a word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say, but by some few Persons of this Society, if well considered, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advantages and Profit by it. But what advantage and benefit appears after so many Meetings? It is true, they have made many experiments of *Light* (as the Excellent Lord *Bacon* calls them) and perhaps not so many Experiments of *Fruit* or *Profit*, yet without doubt,

doubt, some may hereafter find out no small use and benefit, even in those Luciferous Experiments, which now seem only curious and delightful: but it is also as true, that the *Royal Society* hath made a great number of Experiments and Inventions, very profitable and advantagious to mankind. They have mightily improved the Naval, Civil and Military Architecture. They have advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation. They have not only put this Kingdom upon planting Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-Greens, but also *Ireland*, *Scotalnd*, *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*; all our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society: They have awakened the whole Civilized, Lettered, and Intelligent World, so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge, and practical Studies; upon new Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society to be examined, approved, or corrected; so that if any of the Present *English* Nation be so blind, as not to see the usefulness of this Society, Posterity, and Foreigners will, to their shame, acknowledge it with gratitude.

To conclude, they have regisftred Experiments Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reduced them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in publick Registers to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity: hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmenting through all future Ages. A thing, if begun, in time of the Learned *Greeks* or *Romans*, nay, if it had been begun but in the very last Resurrection of Learning, in this last Age, what Wonders would it in all probability by this time have produced? What depth of Nature would now have been unfathomed? what faculty of the Soul would be now in the dark? what part of Humane Infirmities would not have been provided against?

Their Library. Moreover, The *Royal Society*, for the Advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors, as

may be serviceable to that Design; toward which, the late Earl Marshal of *England* hath been pleased to bestow on the *Society*, the whole *Norfolcian Library*, with a free permission of Changing such Books as are not proper for their Work, whereby in a short time they will be able to shew a Compleat Collection, of all that hath been publish'd in Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the production of Nature, or the Effects of all Manual Arts.

Their Repository. At *Gresham College* is their *Repository*, the free and bountifull Gift of *Daniel Colwal* Esq; lately describ'd by Dr. *Grew*; wherein are to be seen many thousands of great Rarities, fetched (some of them) from the fartheſt corners of the habitable World, as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths, some things Petrified, others Ossified, Mummies, Gums, &c. Divers of which have been since added by other worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Persons; and in a short time is like to be (if not already) one of the largeſt, and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

Their Coat of Arms. The Coat of Arms granted by His Majesty to the *Royal Society*, is a Scutcheon with three Lyons of *England*, in chief, imitating, That the *Society is Royal*, the Creſt is an Eagle, and the Supporters Hunting Hounds, Emblems of the quickeſt Sight and Smelling, to imitate the Sagacity, employed in penetrating and searching after the Works of Nature.

An

An Exact

LIST

Of the

ROYAL SOCIETY,

As they are at this preſent,

And put in Alphabetical Order,

HIS Highneſs *Ferdinand Albert*, Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*.

St. George	Aſhe. *A. M.*
Elias	Aſhmole, *Eſquire.*
Francis	Aſton, *Eſquire.*
John	Awbrey, *Eſquire.*
George *Earl of.*	Berkely.
Robert	Boyle, *Eſquire.*
Nicholas	Bagnal, *Eſquire.*
William	Balle, *Eſquire.*
Ralph	Bathurſt, *D. D. D. of* Wells.
Mr. Arthur	Bayly.
Richard	Beaumont, *Eſquire.*
John	Bemde, *Eſquire.*
Edward	Bernhard, *D. D. Aſt. Prof.*
Andrew	Birch, *M. D.*

Edward Brown, *M. D.*
Sir Richard Bulkley, *Knight and Bar.*

Henry *Earl of* Clarendon. *L. Pr. S.*
Edward *Lord Bishop of* Cork *and* Rosse.
Hugh Chamberlen, *M. D.*
Walter Chetwynd, *Esquire.*
Henry Clark, *M. D.*
Mr. Dethleuus Cluverus.
Daniel Cox, *M. D.*
Thomas Crispe, *Esquire.*
Sir John Cutler, *Knight and Bar.*

Mr. Thomas Firmin.
John Flamsted, *Ast. Reg.*

Sir William Godolphin, *Knight.*
Sir Robert Gordon, *Knight.*
Nehemiah Grew, *M. D.*
Sir Rowland Gwynne, *Knight.*

George *Marquess of* Halifax.
Thomas *Lord* Howard *of* Norfolk.
Theodore Haak, *Esquire.*
Henry Hall, *Esquire.*
John Harwood, *A. M.*
Edward Haynes, *Esquire.*
William Holder, *D. D.*
John Herbert, *Esquire.*
Mr. John Houghton.
Charles Howard *of* Norfolk, *Esq;*
Edward Howard *of* Norfolk, *Esq;*
John Stafford Howard, *Esquire.*

Alexander *Earl of* Kincardin.

Robert *Earl of* Lindsey, *L. Great Chamb.*
Martin Lister, *M. D.*
Sir James Long, *Knight and Bar.*

John Mapletoft. *M. D.*

Roger

Roger	Maridith, *Eſquire.*
Walter	Mills, *Eſquire.*
William	Molineux, *Eſquire.*
Mr. Thomas	Molineux, *M. B.*
Henry	More, *D. D.*
Allen	Moulen, *M. D.*
James	Monſon, *Eſquire.*
Mr. William	Muſgrave.
Henry *Duke of*	Norf. *E. Marſh. of Engl.*
Walter	Needham, *M. D.*
Mr. Iſaac	Newton, *Math. Prof. Luc.*
Edward	Paget, *A. M.*
Henry	Paman, *M. D.*
William	Payne, *A. M.*
Sir John	Percival, *Baronet.*
William	Perry, *M. A.*
Sir William	Petty, *Knight.*
Alex.	Pitfield, *Eſquire.*
Robert	Plot, *LL. D.*
Walter	Pope, *M. D.*
Thomas	Povey, *Eſquire.*
Thomas *Lord Biſhop of*	Rocheſter, *D. of* Weſt.
John	Ray, *A. M.*
Sir Robert	Redding, *Kt. & Bar.*
Francis	Roberts, *Eſquire.*
Richard	Robinſon, *M. D.*
Tancred	Robinſon, *M. D.*
Sir Paul	Rycaut, *Knight.*
Seth *Lord Biſhop of*	Salisbury.
Mr. Oliver	Salisbury.
Sir Jeremy	Sambrook, *Knight.*
Sir Philip	Skippon, *Knight.*
Frederick	Slare, *M. D.*
Hans	Sloane, *M. D.*
Thomas	Smith, *D. D.*
Sir Robert	Southwell, *Knight.*
John	Tillotſon, *D. D. D. of* Can.

John	Turner, *Esquire*,
Edward	Tyson, *M. D.*
Sir Theodore de	Vaux, *Knight.*
Nathaniel	Vincent, *D D.*
Isaac	Vossius, *D. D.*
Charles *Earl of*	Worcester.
Thomas *Lord Viscount*	Weymouth.
Richard	Waller, *Esquire.*
John	Wallis, *DD. Geo. Pr. Sav.*
Sir Paul	Whichcot, *Kt. and Bar.*
Charles	Willoughby, *M. D.*
Sir Peter	Wyche, *Knight.*
Edmond	Wyld, *Esquire.*

Persons of other Nations.

Ds. Fremont	d'Ablancourt.
Ds. Adrianus	Auzout.
Ds. Ismael	Bullialdus.
Ds. Jo, Dominicus	Cassini, *Astr. Reg. Par.*
Ds. Josephus	De Faria *Legat. Portugal.*
Ds. Johannes	Hevelius. *Cons. Dantisc.*
Ds. Urbanus	Hiern.
Ds. Christianus	Huygens de Zulichem.
Ds. Henricus	Justel.
Ds. Theodorus	Kerchringius.
Ds. Gothofred Guliel.	Lebnitius, *F. V. D.*
Ds. Antonius	Leuwenhoek, *Delphensis.*
Ds. Johannes de	Leyonbergh. *Leg, Suecia ex.*
Ds. Marcellus	Malpighius, *M. D.*
Ds. Nicolaus	Mercator.
Ds. Dionysius	Papin, *M. D.*

Ds. Jo.

Ds. Jo. Ambroſius	Sarotti.
Ds. Ez. de	Spanheim.
Ds. Franciſcus	Travaigni, *Phil. Venet.*
Ds. Spirit. Cabart	de Villermont.

A Liſt of the preſent Council of the Royal Society.

John *Earl of* Carbury, *Preſident.*

William	Aglionby, *M. D.*
Daniel	Colwal, *Eſquire.*
John	Creed *Eſquire.*
Sir Anthony	Dean, *Knight.*
John	Evelyn, *Eſquire.*
Thomas	Gale, *D. D.*
Thomas	Henſhaw, *Eſquire.*
Abraham	Hill, *Eſquire.*
Mr. Robert	Hook, *Geom. Prof. Greſh.*
Sir John	Hoskins, Kt. *and Baronet.*
Sir Edmund	King, *Knight.*
Mr. Francis	Lodwick.
Sir John	Lowther, *Baronet.*
George *Earl of*	Pembroke.
Robert	Pitt, *M. D. & Prof. Anat.*
Samuel	Pepys, *Eſquire.*
Richard	Waller, *Eſquire.*
Sir Cyril	Wyche, *Knight.*
Sir Joſeph	Williamſon, Kt.
Sir Chriſtopher	Wren, *Knight Surv. Gen.*

Time

Time of Election.] Of these Members of the Council, Eleven are to be continued for the next year, and ten more to be added to that number, all to be chosen yearly upon the Feast of St. *Andrew* in the Morning; after which Election they all Dine together at a Venison Feast.

By the foregoing List, it may be observed, that as our famous King *Edward* the Third, who was Founder and Soveraign of the Noble Order of the Garter, for the Encouragement of Valour, and valiant Persons, was pleased to condescend to make himself one of the 26 Fellows: So our Gracious Sovereign King *Charles* the Second, for the promoting Arts and Siences, and to encourage Learned and Vertuous Men, hath been pleased, after the Example of the greatest, and most renowned Monarchs that ever were in the World, not only to Found and Patronize this most ingenious Institution, but even to enroll himself one of the Number.

The Reader may also perceive by this List, how many Sober, Learned, Solid, Ingenious Persons, of different Degrees, Religions, Countries, Professions, Trades and Fortunes, have united and conspired, laying aside all Names of distinction, amicably to promote experimental Knowledge.

Of the Society for Insuring Houses in Case of Fire.

Of the Insurance Office. HEre it may be very proper to mention certain other Societies of ingenious Persons, who have entered into Partnerships for management and carrying on some profitable Inventions: amongst which, the New Office of Insurance, for Insuring Houses in case of Fire is none of the most inconsiderable, where for *6d.* in the pound Rent, a House is insured for one year, and to discount by way of Purchase; That is, for a House of 10*l. per ann.* Rent, paying 25. *s.* it will be insured seven years; for 35. *s.* eleven years; for 50. *s.* one and twenty years; and for as often as it shall happen to be

burnt

burnt down in that term of years, the Insurers are to pay 100*l.* each time; but if only damaged by Fire, then to make good all Repairs thereof. Proportionable to which Rates, all Houses, of greater, or lesser Rents, are to be computed. For Security of which Sums, to be so paid for Rebuilding such Houses, the Undertakers have settled Rents in *London*, to the value of 2100*l. per. ann.* which security has been approved of, by very Eminent and Learned Counsel.

The Names of the Insurers are,

Samuel Vincent. Esq;	*John Hind*, Esq;
Dr. *Nicholas Barbon.*	Mr. *Edward Noel.*
John Parsons, Esq;	Mr. *John Wilson.*
Fœlix Calverd, Esq;	Mr. *Thomas Price.*
Barnard Turner, Esq;	Mr. *Samuel Newton.*
John Lyford Esq;	Mr. *Samuel Tookey.*

They have a great number of Servants in Livery with Badges, who are Watermen, and other Lusty Persons, dwelling in several parts of the City, who are always to be ready on all occasions of sudden Fires; which these labour with great Dexterity to suppress; and commonly expose themselves to extraordinary hazards. This Insurance Office is kept over against the Royal *Exchange.*

There is also another Office for Securing of Houses, called the *Friendly Society*, by a mutual Contribution agreed by the Trustees;

That every Member of that Society shall pay yearly at the Office before-hand, only one Shilling four Pence for every Hundred Pounds Secured on Brick Houses; and two Shillings eight Pence for every hundred Pounds secured upon Timber Houses, by way of *præmium.*

The Establishment of this Society, with all the Orders are to be seen at large in this Office.

The

The Undertakers are,

William Hale of *Kings Walden*, Esq; and *Henry Spelman*, Esquire.

The Trustees are,

Sir *Cyril Wyche*.
Sir *Chistopher Wren*.
Sir *Henry Tulse*.
Sir *James Smith*.
Sir *William Pritchard*.
Sir *William Dolben*.
Sir *Jonathan Raymond*.
Sir *Edmund Wiseman*.

By these there are now in the space of two years, and a half above 3400 Houses secured.

By the other Insurers in the space of six years there are insured about 5650 Houses.

Every owner of a House within the Bills of Mortality is free to choose which of these two Societies he shall like best.

They are at present in *London* and the Parishes within the Bills of Mortality, by Computation, about One hundred and five thousand Houses.

Of the Society for Milling Lead.

Milled Lead an Invention of Building,

Its usefulness before sheet Lead.

ANother excellent Invention for the benefit of the publick, in the preservation and Shipping, is that of Milling Lead, which being first cast into Sheets of about 40 pound to the Foot Square, is by their Mill drawn down to any degree of Thickness or Thinness, keeping the usual breadth, and twice as long as can be cast, suited to all uses where sheet Lead is, about Churches, Houses &c. By reason of its Solidity, Smoothness, and exact equality, it is reasonably admitted to be much thinner than cast Lead for coverings, and therefore much cheaper and more durable,

ble, than that, which being very unequal gives the Sun power to draw the weaker parts, more than the ſtronger, from whence the frequent Cracking, Cockling, and Deſtruction of that Covering ariſes, and the great advantages to Buildings from the Beauty, Lightneſs and Duration of this.

Alſo this Milled Lead being drawn down to two or three pound to the Foot ſquare, and nailed to the Ship ſides with ſmall Nails, of a certain Metal that does not ruſt, nor corrode the Lead, is a ſure preſervation of the Plank againſt the Worm, ſo deſtructive to Shipping in the Straights, and all Voyages to the Southward, and for many reaſons does appear, a much cheaper ſheathing, than the uſual way with Boards, the frequent Gravings being totally ſaved, and the ſheathing being Metal, yielding its value when ſtript off, to melt down again; whereas the Board ſheathing ſtript off, is of no value, and the Plank much weakned and injured by the great Iron Nails uſed therein; beſides the many other advantages to Shipping, in point of cleanneſs, duration, ſailings, &c. as hath been experimented on ſeveral of Their Majeſties Ships of War, as the *Phœnix*, *Dreadnought*, *Henrietta*, *Mary*, *Lyon*, *Briſtol*, *Foreſight*, *Harwich*, all done, ſome ten, twelve, fourteen years ago, and many others ſince. *Proper for ſheathing Ships.*

This excellent Invention was firſt found out by that moſt Ingenious and Worthy Gentleman, Sir *Francis Watſon*, and the Manufacture and ſole Trade thereof is managed by the Agents of the Honourable Sir *Philip Howard*, now deceaſed, Sir *Francis Watſon*, and Partners, who have obtained an Act of Parliament for the ſame. The Treaſurer of this Society is *William Hewer*, Eſq; living in *York* Buildings. *Inventor.*

Art

Art of making salt Water fresh.] Here was also intended an account of the late useful Invention, of making salt Water fresh, of admirable benefit and convenience, not only to Sea, but also near the Sea-Coast, where no Water, but what is Salt or Brackish, is to be had. This Art was lately found out by the Honourable *Robert Fitz-Gerrald*, Esq; and is also carried on by Partnership. The Society being all of Persons of Quality, have an Office in *Loathbury*, where their Business is managed.

A TABLE

Of the Second Part of the Present State of *England*.

A

Arch-deacons 18
Auditor of the Impress 93
Auditors of the Revenue ib.
Arms of London 251
America, their Majesties Territories there 281

B

Bishops, their manner of making 12
Boroughs 266
Beacons 274
Bow-Steeple 243
Bishops Function 9
——— Jurisdiction ib.

C

Clerks of the Signet 6
Clerks of the Privy Seal 7
Convocation 12
Court of Kings-Bench 79
Court of Common Pleas 83
Court of Exchequer 90
Comptroller of the Pipe 92
Clerk of the Pleas 93
Clerk of Estreats ib.
Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster 99
Court of Chancery 100
Clerk of the Crown 106
Coroners 114
Clerk of the Market ib.
Cities 266
Charter-house 240
——— its Governours 241
Cambridge University 271
——— its Chancellor 272
——Vice-Chancellor ib.
——Colleges and Halls 259
Commissioners for Victualling the Navy 146
Charge of a Navy 449
Custom-House 195
——its Commissioners 196
Colleges in London 209
College of Civilians 220
Court of Arches 221
Court of Admiralty 222
Court Prerogative ib.
Court of Delegates 224
College of Physitians 228
——Fellows of it 229
College of Heralds 232
Consuls in Foraign parts 283

D

Dean and Chapter 17
Deans Rural 18
Doctors Exercent 225

E

Ecclesiastical Persons 8
Exchequer Court 90
Ecclesiastical Causes 8
——Laws 9
——Tryals ib.

F

Forreign Opposer 93
Fleet Brook 243

G

Government of England 1
Government of Countries 111
Gresham College 238
Grays-Inn 211

H

House of Lords 47
House of Commons 48

I

Jersey Island 279
Inns of Chancery 210
Inns of Court ib.

K

Kings Remembrancers Office 90
Kings of Arms 238
Kings Wardrobe 208

L

Law Colleges 210
Lincolns-Inn 211
Lords Spiritual & Temporal 49
List of Parliament 55
Lord Treasurers Remembrancers Office 91
List of Officers in Chancery 105
Lord of the Soil 267
Lord Lieutenants 276
Lieutenancy of London 277
List of Ships 284
Lords of the Admiralty 140
London City 149
———its Antiquity 150
———Situation ib.
———Mag-

——Magnitude ib.
——Houses ib.
——Firing it ib.
——its Military Government 172
London Rebuilt 160
——its Trade 162
——Government 163
——Civil Government 165
Lord Mayor 166
——his State 168
——his Authority 168
——his Court of Judicature 169

M

Masters of Chancery 101
Master of the Rolls ib.
Military Government 268
Militia standing 273
Maritime Power 279
Monument 191

N

Navy Office 144
——its Treasurer ib.
——Surveyor 145
——Clerk of the Acts ib.
——Commissioners 245

O

Oxford University 254
——its Chancellor 255
——High Steward ib.
——Vice Chancellor 266
——Proctors ib.
——Privileges 257
——Colleges and Hall 260
——Theatre 265
Office of Ordnance 178

P

Privy Council 3
Parish Priests 18
Parliament 32
Petty Constables 266
Post-Office 204
Penny-Post 206
Proctors 226

R

Remembrancer of the first fruits 94
Royal Society 185
——List of them 391

S

Sheriffs 113
Sion College 239
St Pauls School 242
Statue at Stocks Market 244
——in Royal Exchange ib.
——of King Charles I. 245
——at Charing-Cross 246
——in Kings Square ib.
——of King James I. 246
Southwark 251
St. Katherines 189
Ship-yard 146

T

Terms 110
Trained Bands 274
Tower of London 175
——its Constable ib.
——Lieutenant 176
——Gentleman Porter ib.
——Warders ib.
——Gunners ib.

U

Villages 266
Universities 253
Vice-Admiralties. 141

W

Westminster City 274
——School 248
——Library 249
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——Hall 250
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